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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

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and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

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February 26, 1966

No. 4489

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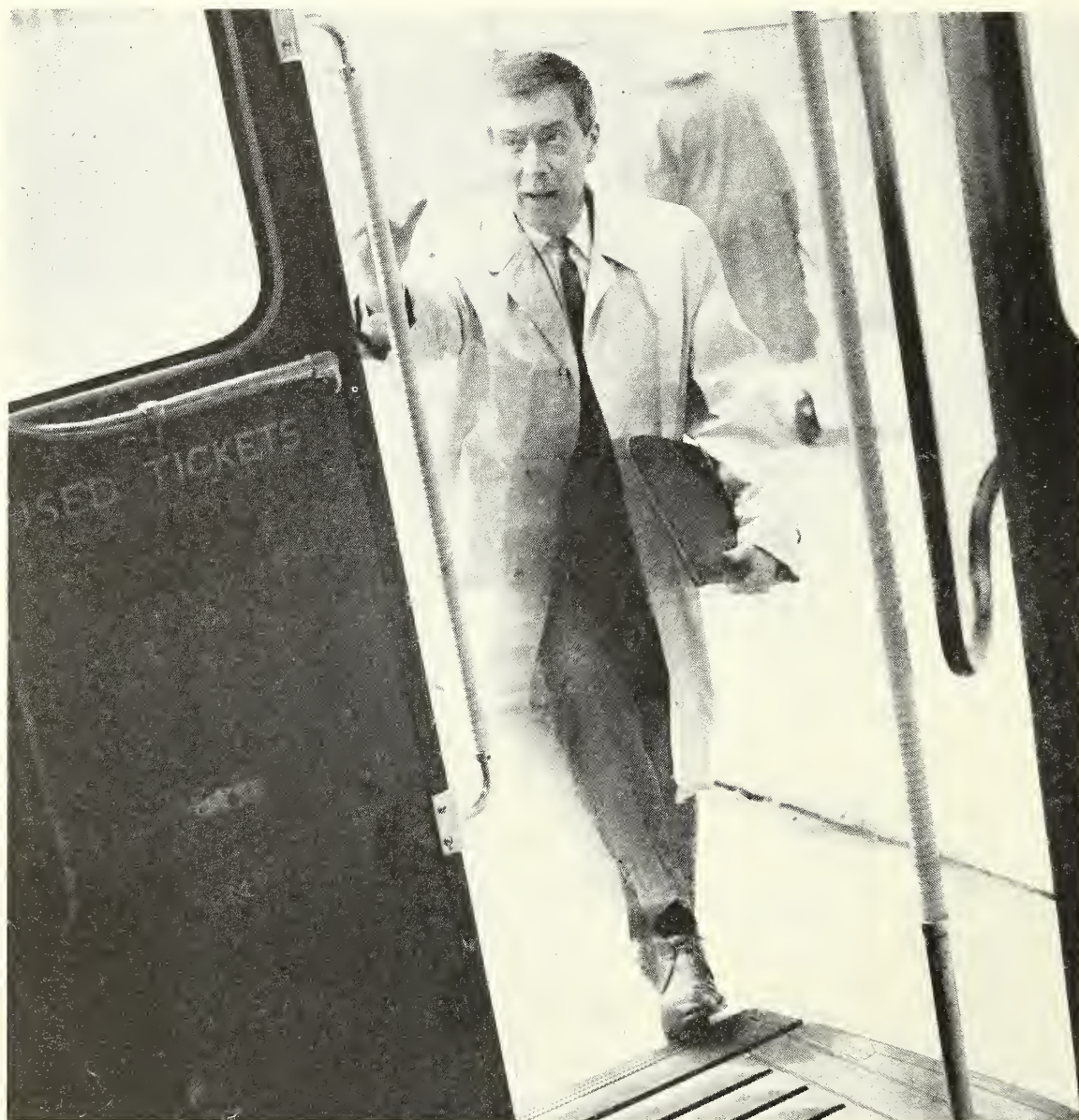
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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 185

FEBRUARY 26, 1966

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A Drug Tariff Change CONTRACTORS' OUT-OF-POCKET COSTS

IN the Drug Tariff, January 1966, the clause dealing with claims by contractors in England and Wales for out-of-pocket expenses, has been amended. Where, in exceptional circumstances, out-of-pocket expenses have been incurred in obtaining oxygen, a drug or appliance not priced in the Tariff and not required to be frequently supplied by the chemist, "payment of the amount by which such expenses on any occasion exceeds sixpence will be made where the chemist sends a claim giving full particulars to the pricing office."

Hospital Drugs Inquiry

SHOULD A REPORT BE PUBLISHED?

PUBLICATION of a report by Mr. F. G. Stock (Birmingham analyst's department) on a survey he conducted into preparations stocked in hospital pharmacies has been demanded by a member of Birmingham City Council's health committee, Councillor W. Lawler, according to a report in *The Guardian* of February 21. The Press report said that the survey dealt mainly with lotions and mixtures traditionally used in hospitals, "although reference was made to an error in a dose of atropine normally administered to patients before general anaesthesia." Mr. P. Crees (secretary of the hospital pharmaceutical committee) is quoted as saying that since the investigation, action had been taken to rectify any errors in the solutions used. The Regional Hospital Board issued the following statement on February 22:—

The midland hospital pharmaceutical committee, which is the committee responsible for negotiating contracts for

the ordering of drugs in the region on behalf of the hospital service, agreed with Mr. Stock that a survey of medicinal preparations in hospital pharmacies should be conducted. This survey, which took place some six months ago, was carried out purely in the interests of good pharmaceutical practice and was in the nature of an internal audit. Mr. Stock's survey covered a few hospitals and his report was forwarded by the Medical Officer of Health for Birmingham to the Regional Hospital Board. The regional advisory committee on pharmacy considered the report in detail but it may be said that this committee already had a subcommittee which was reviewing all aspects of the pharmaceutical services in the Region. Nevertheless, following Mr. Stock's report the attention of all hospital management committees was drawn, as an administrative measure, to the necessity of quality control of hospital drugs in keeping with recent instructions of the Ministry of Health. A copy of Mr. Stock's report has been forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

Industrial Trends

REPORT SHOWS LITTLE CHANGE

RESULTS of a survey carried out by the Confederation of British Industry indicate that there has been no great change in the general business situation since October 1965. The value of output has continued to rise at about the same rate as was then reported, as have costs and prices. More companies lacked optimism about the business situation than were optimistic, though the balance was smaller than in either of the two previous surveys. Capital expenditure on plant and machinery is not expected to change substantially over the next twelve months. The "export trade" section of the survey revealed that the upward trend of new orders and deliveries is less strong than in the past.

Nielsen Report

MULTIPLES' GREATER GAIN

THE chemist multiples increased their cash turnover during the Christmas period November-December 1965 by a greater margin than did other pharmacies, according to the Nielsen report. They are estimated to have obtained 43.4 per cent. of the total turnover during the period, against 40.1 per cent. during the previous period. The shares obtained by the large, medium and small independent pharmacies over the Christmas period were 11.8, 20.2 and 24.6 per cent. respectively. The figures for the previous period were 11.9, 21.3 and 26.7 per cent. The average total weekly turnover obtained by retail pharmacies during the November-December 1965 period was £7,734,000, 16 per cent. higher than that obtained

TABLETS GALORE :
A stage in the sorting of tablets received from manufacturers for inclusion in the *C. & D. Tablet and Capsule Identification Guide*, Mark 2 of which is making its appearance this week (see p. 209).



during the previous period. Cash sales were 22 per cent. up whilst N.H.S. receipts were 5 per cent. higher than during September-October. The average weekly cash sales in retail pharmacies were:—Multiples, £609; large independents, £599; medium independents, £308; small independents, £243. The average weekly National Health Service payments per shop were: Large independents, £305; multiples, £243; medium independents, £193; small independents, £113. During November independent pharmacies dispensed 66.0 per cent. of the National Health Service prescriptions (an average of 1,398 per shop per month), whilst the multiple pharmacies dispensed 34.0 per cent. (an average of 2,057 per shop per month). National Health Service payments amounted to 26.6 per cent. of the total turnover in multiple pharmacies and 37.1 per cent. in independents.

Travelling Fellowships

CARLSBERG-WELLCOME AWARDS

APPLICATIONS are being invited for the Carlsberg-Wellcome and Wellcome-Swedish Travelling Research Fellowships, 1966-67 whose purpose is to encourage working visits, on an exchange basis, between Danish and British, and Swedish and British, investigators in any branches of the natural sciences which have a bearing upon human and animal medicine. One of each fellowship is awarded annually to a graduate from the United Kingdom for a year's work in the exchange country, and one Swedish and one Danish candidate annually may work in the United Kingdom. The stipend may range from £1,000 to £2,000 per annum; travelling and some incidental expenses are provided in addition. The Carlsberg-Wellcome Fellowships are arranged with the Carlsberg Foundation in Copenhagen; the Wellcome-Swedish Fellowships are provided jointly by the Medical Research Council of Sweden and the Wellcome Trust. Applications from candidates in the United Kingdom should be addressed to the secretary, The Wellcome Trust, 52 Queen Anne Street, London, W.1.

SCOTTISH NEWS

Scottish Executive

METRIC CONTAINERS DISCUSSED

REPORTED discussions between bottle manufacturers and the British Standards Institution preparatory to drawing up a British standard specification for metric medicine bottles were mentioned at the January meeting of the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Society's Scottish Department. The Executive asked to be kept in touch with the position from time to time. It was agreed that, in future, biographical notes on candidates standing for election to the Executive should use the term "general practice" instead of "retail pharmacy." Suggesting the change, Mr. Hepburn said he would prefer that the branch of pharmacy in which the candidate worked should not be mentioned but he realised that might withhold from the electorate information it would wish to have. Sixty-eight students (forty-three male, twenty-five female)

resident in Scotland were reported to have been registered in 1965 as "students" of the Society. Comments were made on graduates who decided not to register as pharmaceutical chemists and it was stated that Glasgow graduates were encouraged to do so. Arising out of the "Medicines—with Care" exhibition it was announced that the resident secretary (Dr. G. H. Macmorran) had been appointed to the Edinburgh home safety committee. The exhibition would be held in Dundee March 15-18. It was agreed to support a campaign organised during February by Glasgow Corporation health department for the return of unused medicines to pharmacies for destruction. Despite some unfavourable comments the campaign was thought to stress that pharmacists were experts on drugs. Divisional secretaries were reported to have been asked to make an initial contact with their members of Parliament on the subject of future medicines legislation and other pharmaceutical problems. Reports indicated "considerable ignorance" of pharmacy on the part of most M.P.'s. Discussion on unit packs was postponed to the next meeting. Mr. G. Calder, co-opted to fill the place on the Executive vacated by Mr. J. Macpherson, was welcomed to the meeting.

Health in Scotland

STATISTICS FOR 1964 PUBLISHED

A STEADY rise in the average cost of prescriptions dispensed in Scotland in the years 1956-64 is indicated by graphs in "Scottish Health Statistics, 1964," just published by the Scottish Health Department (H.M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, price 45s.). From a "low" of approximately 64.5d. per prescription in February 1956, the average had reached 129d. per prescription by December 1964. Over the same period average daily numbers of prescriptions dispensed by chemists have changed little (not counting seasonal variations), being in the region of 50,000-70,000 a day according to month. Highest recorded figure (about 85,000 prescriptions daily) was in February 1959. In 1964, 21,979,003 prescriptions were dispensed by Scottish chemists at a cost of £11,437,436, an average of 120.5d. per prescription. Patients on prescribing doctors' lists each received an average of 4.28 prescriptions in the year. Executive Council services in Scotland cost in 1963-64 £29,027,000 of which pharmaceutical services accounted for £10,934,000. In the hospital service, salaries of "medical auxiliary and dispensary" staffs amounted to £1,882,000. Hospital dispensaries were, at September 30, 1964, staffed by 181 whole-time pharmacists (sixty male, 121 female), 125 dispensing assistants (nineteen male, 106 female) and fifty-one other staff (twenty male, thirty-one female). Part-time staff comprised four male and fourteen female pharmacists; one male and five female dispensing assistants, and four female other staff. The report also shows that in 1964 mothers and children in Scotland took up 1,227,246 tins of National dried milk, 190,912 bottles of cod liver oil, 77,022 packets of vitamin tablets A and D, and 1,105,331 bottles of orange juice.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Animal Diseases Bill

ASSURANCE GIVEN ON CHEMISTS' SALE

PROPOSING deletion of a section of the second schedule to the Diseases of Animals Bill in the Senate on February 10, Mr. Charles McDonald said that the section giving the Minister for Agriculture power to make an Order requiring, specifying, regulating and prohibiting, except with the consent of the Minister, the treatment of animals or poultry with serum or vaccine, was the most revolutionary part of the Bill and the one that caused the greatest concern. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries (Mr. Lalor) replied that there was a misconception about the section. The Bill would give power to the Minister to control the use of serums or vaccines or antibiotics by veterinary surgeons and incidentally, by farmers. He told Mr. J. C. Cole, who said that the Department should encourage and teach farmers to use the drugs and should not restrict them, that the purpose of the section was to enable the Minister to control the use of Strain 19. Mr. McDonald then asked for an assurance that, if the Bill became an Act, it would still be possible for a farmer "to walk into his chemist and purchase a cerate whether it be penicillin or aureomycin" for controlling mastitis in cows. After Mr. McDonald had repeated the question several times Mr. Lalor said "I want to give the Senate an assurance that it is not the intention to withdraw from the farmer the right of purchasing any vaccine or serum or antibiotic in a chemist's shop which at present he has the right to purchase." Mr. McDonald then replied "I do not, or did not, wish to be difficult, but the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland—the chemists—were indeed annoyed and uneasy, as were the farming community. Now that I have received that assurance from the Parliamentary Secretary, I am quite happy."

Cork Chemists

ANNUAL DINNER AND DANCE

MORE than 200 guests (including the lord mayor and Mrs. Desmond) attended the annual dinner and dance of Cork City and County Chemists' Association in Cork on February 2. Representing the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, Mr. M. L. Cashman (vice-president), replying to the toast "The Society" proposed by the dance committee chairman (Mr. E. Lee), said that negotiations were taking place between the Society and three Departments of State on matters of vital interest to pharmacists. Members would be given an opportunity of considering the results of those discussions.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE NORTH

PRESCRIPTIONS dispensed in Northern Ireland during November 1965 totalled 804,683 (529,213 forms). Total cost was £469,681, an average of 129.08d. per prescription.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE fourth edition of "A Handbook for the Identification of Insects of Medical Importance" (H.M. Stationery Office, price £3) has been published.

A BOOKLET "Fresh Fields for Industry" setting out the advantages of mid-Wales as a location for research and development establishments is available from the mid-Wales Industrial Development Association, 27 Pier Street, Aberystwyth, Cardigans.

THE Scottish Drug Tariff amendments for February include the following proprietary products in the list of added chemical reagents:—Orabilix, Osbil, Telepaque, Biliodyl, Biloptin, Solu Biloptin, Clinistix, Tes-tape and Phenistix.

"CHEMOTHERAPY of Bilharziasis" is the title of no. 317 in the World Health Organisation technical report series (H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s. 8d.). In it a W.H.O. scientific group reviews existing knowledge and treatments and makes recommendations on the conduct of future research and drug trials.

THE National Chamber of Trade point out that many traders do not yet fully appreciate the provisions of the Shops (Early Closing Days) Act 1965. The Chamber emphasise that shopkeepers may now determine their own half-day but must still observe the half-day unless special exemption has been secured.

THE Kodak Instamatic M2 movie camera and Instamatic movie projector model 55-L have won a *Daily Mail* "blue ribbon" award for the 1966 Ideal Home exhibition. Together with eight other blue-ribbon award-winners they are being displayed at Olympia when the exhibition opens on March 1.

THE blast from a bursting nearside tyre on a heavy lorry passing the pharmacy of Grimble & Kent, Ltd., 15 High Street, Boston, Lincs, recently, blew in a plate glass window of the shop. Although the bursting of the tyre sounded "like a bomb" it is reported, the driver appeared not to notice, for he did not stop.

EAST Suffolk police recently issued a warning to small shopkeepers about three men who draw their attention to defects in shop blinds and offer to carry out immediate repairs. No estimate is given and excessive payment is demanded for a short period of work. Anyone who protests is treated in an objectionable manner and pressed into payment. Shopkeepers have been advised to obtain written estimates.

FOR the sixth consecutive year Smith & Nephew Associated Companies, Ltd., 2 Temple Place, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.2, are offering six £1,200 post-graduate fellowships for British Commonwealth and overseas doctors and surgeons to be taken up in 1967. They enable recipients to study in the United Kingdom under leading authorities of their choice. Application forms have to be returned by May 31.

LOCAL OFFICERS

GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS

Liverpool. — Chairman and Treasurer, W. A. Mollon, Secretary, C. A. Pickard, Pharmacy Department, City Hospital, Hoole Lane, Chester.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Branch representatives

Your editorial survey of the agenda for the meeting of Branch Representatives on May 19 (p. 179) draws attention to the fact that that conscientious body of pharmacists is in for a heavy day. There are no fewer than twenty-two resolutions, and although there is yet time for amendments, it is unlikely that any such will curtail in any way the heavy load of work. Admittedly some of the motions are unlikely to demand protracted argument, but a firm hand will be required to ensure that the twenty-second resolution makes its appearance before exhaustion takes its toll and the attendance thins below quorum level. It will have been noted that the last resolution on the agenda is that standing in the name of the Pharmaceutical Society. It does not follow that the bottom of the list will be its eventual place. It may be there through a sense of modesty on the Council's part. It may have been so placed in order to encourage members to stay to the very end. It may be there through hope of securing acceptance of the motion under the anaesthesia of a long day's work. It may be—but speculation of that sort serves no useful purpose. Turning to the other motions I found my interest aroused by No. 13 from North Staffordshire and Southampton on the subject of the Society's recommended method of pricing private prescriptions. "The Council," the motion reads, "should endeavour to secure by all appropriate means compliance by pharmacists and corporate bodies" with that method. I wonder if the root of much of our difficulty is not to be found in the form that the resolution takes. If the Society is to become the power it ought to be—and I hope it will—then the words "corporate bodies" should not appear at all. Once the Society is in a position to secure compliance in professional matters by pharmacists as such, no matter where or how they are employed, we shall be in sight of the millennium. The professional duty of the pharmacist must be to his professional organisation. So far as his position *vis-à-vis* corporations or corporate bodies is concerned, the pharmacist was never more strongly placed in a professional sense.

Resolution No. 22

I make no apology for returning, after speculation only a week ago, to the subject matter of the Council's own resolution to the meeting of May 19. It reads: "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the planned distribution of pharmacies is desirable and that legislation should provide for its implementation." Until we have been told more of the background and intentions, it is possible only to speculate. Planned distribution suggests, as I wrote last week, something more than mere limitation. It must fill gaps as well as create them. But we must know what kind of legislation is visualised, and to whom the duty of administering that legislation would fall. Legislation is a matter for compulsion. If there are gaps in the pharmaceutical service, will that legislation be armed with powers of direction? And if an essential service is not of itself an economic proposition, is it visualised that such service will be sufficiently subsidised to ensure that he who gives the service will not suffer materially, compared with others differently placed? Is the planning to be a matter of self-government within the ranks of the profession? By the Society? By a pharmacy board of some kind, including Government representation? Or by central Government? Implementation cannot come of itself, and that fact is recognised by the words to the effect that "legislation should provide." The whole thing seems to me to be too big for a blank cheque to be given at the first time of hearing.

B.P.C. supplement

The concise review of the supplement to the 1963 edition of the British Pharmaceutical Codex (p. 183) is of great value and interest to readers. Despite the stresses of modern life, I have continued to make the elegant glycerin of thymol compound (for aesthetic rather than economic reasons), and I find I shall have to revert to a colouring agent of my apprentice days—carmine. The wheel occasionally turns full circle.

VACCINATION AGAINST MEASLES

Medical Research Council reports 85 per cent. protection

THE preliminary findings of the first large-scale clinical trial of measles vaccines to be undertaken in the United Kingdom (carried out during the 1964-65 measles epidemic) have now been reported by the Medical Research Council's measles vaccines committee (*Brit. med. J.*, 1966, **1**, 441).

The trial was designed to assess the incidence and severity of reactions following vaccination as well as the effectiveness of the vaccines as a means of protection against the natural disease in an epidemic. It was arranged in thirty-two areas and 36,530 children aged between ten months and two years were involved. The children were allocated by random methods to one of three groups, one receiving a dose of live attenuated vaccine alone (Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.), one receiving live vaccine preceded by a dose of inactivated (killed) vaccine (Pfizer, Ltd.), and a control group left unvaccinated. After excluding those children who did not complete the course or who were ineligible for other reasons, there were 9,577 who received live vaccine alone, 10,625 who received killed and live vaccine and 16,328 who remained unvaccinated. All three groups were followed up for a period of six months.

The results indicate that apart from attacks of measles many children in all three groups were unwell during the first three weeks of the trial: 38 per cent. in the unvaccinated group; 61 per cent. in those who received a single injection of live attenuated vaccine; and 54 per cent. when that was preceded by a dose of inactivated vaccine. The symptoms were not usually sufficient to warrant a visit by the family doctor. A few children had convulsions following vaccination, the incidence in those receiving live vaccine alone being 1.9 per thousand (0.7 with killed and live vaccine and 0.3 in unvaccinated children) which compares with an incidence of 7.7 per thousand in cases of natural measles. All but one case of convulsions following live vaccine were associated with a rise in temperature and were considered to be part of the general febrile reaction common in children of this age and not serious. There was no such association with killed and live vaccine schedule and it is assumed there was little or no association between convulsions and vaccination in that case. The findings suggest that live vaccine should not be used alone in children with a family history of convulsions.

"Substantial" Protection

Both vaccine schedules gave substantial protection against an attack of measles, reducing the incidence rate by about 85 per cent. This experience is confirmed by the protective effect of vaccines in children known to be in contact with measles at home. The attack rate was 9 per cent. in those given the killed preceding the live vaccine, 6 per cent. in those given the live vaccine alone, but 83 per cent. in the unvaccinated. Among vaccinated children who did contract measles the attack rate was 9 per cent.

Discussing the merits of the two procedures, the report says that although both gave a similar and substantial degree of protection in normal children aged one to two years, it is not yet known how long the immunity will last. Killed vaccine before live has the advantage of reducing the frequency of reactions, including convulsions, but on the other hand vaccination with live vaccine alone requires only one injection. The *British Medical Journal*, in an editorial comment, says that the fact that only 85 per cent. of children were protected must arouse some misgivings. An attack of measles leaves behind immunity for life and unless something approaching that can be achieved by artificial protection, vaccination may merely postpone the disease to adult life, so doing more harm than good.

HEALTH COSTS

Predictions of a new computer

PREDICTIONS of what would happen to National Health Service costs in the event of certain hypothetical changes in the existing pattern of community health have been made by an "analogue computer of health expenditure" (ACHE) set up by the Office of Health Economics. Some of the findings are published by O.H.E. in a booklet "Factors Which May Affect Expenditure on Health." ACHE is described as "an educational toy" which it is hoped will stimulate objective consideration of the factors underlying health expenditure so that logical predictions can be made and sensible attitudes adopted. "Most computers think for those who work them; ACHE should make those who work it think." Among the predictions involving pharmaceutical developments is the forecast that to prevent influenza by vaccination would result in a net saving to the Health Service of £8 millions a year after allowing for the cost of the immunisation campaign. Similarly prevention of measles by vaccination could save an annual £100,000, a "cancer cure" involving thirteen weeks' medication would save £22.6 millions.

Among other predictions hospital doctors' salaries rising by 10 per cent. would increase costs by £5 millions. Among changes in organisation and practice it is found that if all babies were born in hospital, costs would rise by £9 millions and if only a quarter as many tonsillectomies were carried

out as at present there would be a saving of almost £5 millions. ACHE was designed by Dr. G. O. Jolliffe of Chelsea College of Science and Technology, and constructed by him in association with the Mickle Laboratory Engineering Co., Gomshall, Surrey. It is available for display at appropriate conferences and meetings by arrangement with the Office of Health Economics, 62 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3.

BRANCH EVENTS

SOUTHEND

Light 'n Bright

SOUTHEND Branch's annual dinner and dance, held on February 16, went with its usual swing and gaiety, helped along by a versatile band and the urbane MC-manship of Mr. E. B. Bunting. Mr. A. M. Harrison (the Branch chairman), who presided, commented approvingly both on the large number present for the main social occasion of the Branch year but on recent high attendance at its "business" meetings. The present time for pharmacy, he said, was difficult but exciting. Pharmacists were not always able to shape events, but it was fascinating to take a hand in influencing them. "The Pharmaceutical Society" was proposed by the mayor of the county borough (Alderman K. M. McKinnon, B.Sc.Econ., F.R.G.S., J.P.) who, after he had complimented the branch on the success it was having in pursuing its objectives, paid tribute to pharmacists' highly significant place in the borough's social life, no less than in matters of health. He had heard the chemists described by the medical officer of health as "the most careful of all the professions." Response to the toast was by one of its recently created honorary members and a former chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference: Dr. William Mitchell, who claimed, but did not actually exercise, a member's right to criticise. In his observation those who grumbled most contributed least. Dr. Mitchell's anecdotes were much to the liking of his audience, and as a Scot he seemed disposed to take up the hint of a refund of his return fare (from New Guinea?) in order to attend. Everybody present seemed to think the speeches were just right for length, leaving ample time for what was clearly the principal attraction of the evening, namely the dancing. Charity, however, was not forgotten, a sum of £25 being raised for the Society's Benevolent Fund.



RESPONDER AND CHAIRMAN: At Southend Branch annual dinner and dance on February 16 Dr. Wm. Mitchell, left, responded to the toast of the Pharmaceutical Society, of which he is an honorary member. Chairman was Mr. A. M. Harrison, shown (right) at the microphone. Between him and Mrs. Harrison is the mayor of Southend (Alderman K. M. McKinnon).

[Photos, C. W. Bruce.]

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE President of the Board of Trade on February 17 rejected a suggestion by MR. N. F. BUCHANAN that arbitration boards should be set up to deal with consumer complaints. He wanted the boards to replace those set up by trade associations.

Family Planning

MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (The Minister of Health) told MISS J. M. QUINNELL on February 17 that he was unable to say how many contraceptive devices were provided annually to National Health Service patients. The information was not available. He was writing to local authorities urging them to develop their family planning services "as far as existing powers permit."

Consumer Protection

The Members of the House of Lords considered in committee on February 21 the Protection of Consumers (Trade Descriptions) Bill. LORD DRUMALBYN moved an amendment of Clause 1 (prohibition of false trade descriptions) defining "false" as "false in a material respect as regards the goods to which it is applied." He said "If we are going to protect the consumer we must protect him from harm. It is no good protecting him where no harm is being done." LORD STRABOLGI said the phrase "in a material respect" must be taken in the context of common sense. Under the Bill as at present drafted there was not sufficient protection for retailer or advertiser. LORD RHODES considered the phrase was ambiguous and unnecessary. The courts could regard any trivial inaccuracy "and make their own reasonable tolerances on it." The amendment was carried.

LORD PEDDIE moved an amendment to bring within the definition of a trade description any indication, direct or indirect, that the goods or any part of them conformed to a type approved by any person. He said that this would make it an offence to apply such an indication if it was false. Many goods were advertised as having been approved by a celebrity. LADY PHILLIPS said that the Government accepted the amendment.

Later, on Clause 3 (applying a trade description to goods) LORD DRUMALBYN moved an amendment to substitute "likely" for "calculated" in a subsection defining the application of a trade description as being the use of it in any manner calculated to be taken as referring to the goods. The test, he said, should be whether there was harm to the public. The word "calculated" could be misunderstood as meaning "intended." LORD RHODES said that the Government were prepared to consider the matter again before the report stage. The amendment was carried.

Companies Bill

MR. GEORGE DARLING (Minister of State, Board of Trade), during the Second Reading debate on the Com-

panies Bill on February 21, said that the detailed disclosures called for in the Bill are expected—and intended—to expose a company's weakest activities and generate the competition needed. Speaking in the absence through illness of Mr. Douglas Jay (President of the Board of Trade) Mr. Darling said that Mr. Jay was willing to increase the scope of the Bill in two ways. Those were to add provisions for strengthening the arrangements for the disclosure of directors' share dealings and provisions for disclosure of beneficial ownership of more than a certain proportion of a company's shares, in other words a provision to deal with nominee shareholdings.

Mr. Darling said they had to start with those companies which, for historic reasons, had not been required to file accounts, the so-called "exempt private companies." It was estimated that about 80 per cent. of the 500,000 companies enjoyed that exemption, many of them small, but some of them among the largest companies.

He went on: "The effect of abolishing the exempted companies means that all limited companies will have to file their accounts, and they will be open to public inspection."

"We realise that some small companies may find this a burden, and the small family business can still claim exemption from the obligation to produce and file accounts, but only if it forgoes limited liability—it can re-register as an unlimited company."

MR. ANTHONY BARBER said that the Finance Bill 1965, in so far as it concerned close companies, dealt a savage blow against many small family businesses. The Government had shown deep-rooted hostility to the family business operating as a limited company.

MR. WILLIAM CLARK criticised the "glaring omissions" in the Bill, and the Government's offers to add provisions after the Bill's presentation.

SIR ERIC FLETCHER (Minister without Portfolio) answering the debate for the Government, said the increase in the fee for registering a company to a maximum of £50 would bring in approximately £2 millions.

Investment Allowances

MR. J. BRUCE-GARDYNE asked the President of the Board of Trade on February 17 what estimate he had made of the impact on investment in the distributive trades of the exclusion of retailing and distribution from the new system of investment allowances. MR. GEORGE DARLING (Minister of State) said no precise estimate could be made but he expected that, as forecast in Chapter 5 of the National Plan, investment in the distributive trades would grow less rapidly than in recent years. Replying later he said "the distributive trades will not be left out altogether. Under the new system they will get 30 per cent. initial allowances for plant and machinery, including vehicles and they will get help with shop fittings, furnishings and

office machinery. We think that this will be satisfactory."

Weights and Measures

COLONEL WOODHOUSE asked the President of the Board of Trade on February 17 what consultation he normally undertook with representatives of consumers before introducing regulations under the Weights and Measures Act. MR. DARLING: In addition to the enforcement authorities and their inspectors, who have much experience of consumers' complaints, the President consults the Consumer Council.

Laboratory Animals

During an adjournment debate on February 18, MR. HAROLD WALKER referred to the growing concern about the increasing number of losses of pets, particularly cats and dogs. His attention had been drawn to frequent consignments of cats and dogs to medical research institutions, university physiology departments and laboratories of drug manufacturers. Those organisations were prepared to pay what appeared to be substantial sums "though these represent a saving when compared with the cost of breeding these animals." It was reasonable to suspect some of the animals being dispatched had been picked up from the streets. He asked for early implementation of that part of the Littlewood report dealing with the supply of animals for experimental purposes. MR. MAURICE FOLEY (Under Secretary of State, Home Office) said none of the police forces consulted by the Home Office regarded the stealing of cats and dogs as a problem and none of them had any evidence that stolen animals were being sold to medical research laboratories. In face of the Littlewood Committee report it would be unrealistic to tell laboratory authorities that they should use only dogs and cats or other animals that had been specially bred for laboratory purposes.

LEGAL REPORTS

A Sachet Patent Infringed

In the High Court, on February 16, John Tye & Son, Ltd., Caledonian Road, Holloway, London N.1, makers of plastic sachets for various fluids and pastes, were found to have infringed the patent of a Mr. Leopold Rado. Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob said the sachets were made on the principle of "a string of sausages." Long plastic tubes were first filled and then divided into separate containers by a process of pressure and high-frequency electrical welding invented by a Mr. Rado, who died in 1945. Mr. Rado, by his executrix, Miss Dorothy Frances Pickering, Technopol Laboratories, St. John Street, London, E.C.1, claimed that a process used by Messrs. Tye since 1952 to make the sachets infringed Mr. Rado's patent, which expired on August 1965. The judge found that the patent had been infringed and ordered an inquiry into the damages sustained by Mr. Rado's estate. A counter claim that the patent was invalid was dismissed with costs.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

JAYNOX, LTD.—Interim dividend declared for tax reasons, 17½ per cent. for year ending April 30 (same total). Results for year expected to show an improvement.

GLAXO GROUP, LTD.—The board of Glaxo Group, Ltd., announce that because of prolonged ill-health, Dr. F. S. Gorrill has decided to retire on March 31 from the board and from his appointments in other companies of the group. Mr. A. E. Bide becomes chairman and Mr. M. J. Smith managing director of Evans Medical, Ltd., on April 1.

UNILEVER, LTD. and UNILEVER, N.V.—Sales to third parties in 1965 by the two companies amounted to £1,822 millions (£1,688 millions) of which Limited accounted for £883 millions (£809 millions). Combined taxation was £51.2 millions (£58 millions). The consolidated net profit of Limited was £30.3 millions (£29.1 millions) and dividend for year is unchanged at 1s. 3d. per share. The food and toiletries business showed a steady and marked improvement but gains were partially offset by lower profits from edible fats and detergents.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS, LTD.—Net sales for 1965 rose to £26.57 millions (from £24.46) and trading profit to £4.63 millions (£3.81 millions). Net profit is £2.73 millions (£2.01 millions); taxes, £926,760 (£806,586) leaving net income £1,683,164 (£904,324). A second interim dividend of 10 per cent. is declared making a total of 15 per cent. for the year (against 13½ per cent.). To take advantage of the Finance Act, 1965, a special 5 per cent. interim is also declared. The company's Australian subsidiary reported a substantial loss for the year of £A481,622 which is reflected in the consolidated figures. Contributing to the deficiency were non-recurring items of obsolescence and inventory adjustments totalling £A272,000.

FISONS, LTD.—The unaudited results of the group for the six months ended December 31, 1965, show group profit before taxation at £1,068,000 (against £1,438,000 in the same period of 1964). Taxation based on corporation tax at 37½ per cent. is charged at £303,000 (£439,000) and net profit attributable to Fisons parent company works out at £711,000 (£955,000). An interim dividend of 6½ per cent. is declared in respect of the year ending June 30. (After adjusting for the scrip issue made in November 1965, last year's interim dividend was equivalent to 3½ per cent. on the capital as now increased.) The board has decided to increase the interim payment solely to take advantage of the transitional relief provided by the Finance Act 1965. In the absence of unforeseen circumstances the chairman (Lord Netherthorpe) believes that group profits before tax should be about the same level as in previous year.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.—Subject to audit, total group sales in 1965 rose to £816 millions (from £720 millions) but income, before taxation at £101 millions, is £7

millions lower. After allowance for taxation of £23 millions (£47 millions) and depreciation and employees profit-sharing schemes, group income is £78 millions (£61 millions). The directors explain that the group income before taxation for 1964 would have been £8 millions higher had the profits of British Nylon Spinners for the seven months to July 31, 1964 been included in place of the dividends received from that company and from Courtaulds. The f.o.b. value of exports, at £149 millions in 1965, exceeded the corresponding figure for 1964 by about 4½ per cent. Higher costs in 1965, principally in wages and salaries, more than offset the benefits which should have followed from the increased turnover. Delays in completing some of the large new plants and in achieving planned production were further important factors which adversely affected profits.

BUSINESS CHANGES

WILLIAMS CHEMISTS (CORNWALL), LTD., have opened a new pharmacy at 19 Fore Street, Bodmin.

MR. W. KENNEDY has opened a pharmacy at 91 Annamoe Terrace, Cabra, Dublin.

CARRUTHERS (CHEMISTS), LTD., have taken over the pharmacy at 453 Romford Road, London, E.7, formerly owned by Mr. S. M. T. Carter, M.P.S.

PERSONALITIES

MR. R. YOUNG, M.P.S., has been elected chairman of Nantwich chamber of trade, Cheshire.

MR. M. S. CLARK, who is a lecturer at the School of Pharmacy, University of London, has been awarded a Ph.D., in pharmacology for his work on the thesis, "Pharmacological actions of nicotine and related alkaloids from tobacco smoke on the central nervous system." Dr. Clark's father has a pharmacy at Malpas, Newport, Mon.

MR. J. LUCAS (consultant director, Agfa, Ltd.) is retiring at the end of February. Mr. Lucas joined the company in 1928, and pioneered the sales of Agfa products in the United Kingdom. He re-established the business after the 1939-45 war, and was joint managing and sales director until the end of 1964. He also holds directorships in Agfa Processing, Ltd., Scrubb & Co., Ltd., and Chemical and Natural Products, Ltd.

MR. M. POWER (a member of Council, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) was presented with the Donat Cross of Merit (first class) of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta (a first-aid organisation) at a ceremony in Trinity Church, Dublin, Eire, recently. The award is given for distinguished services, and the ceremony was attended by members of the Order from all parts of the country.

MRS. ENID ROBINSON, M.P.S. (née Gray), who has been chief pharmacist at Bishop Auckland general hospital, co. Durham, for nearly twenty years, has been appointed by the Crown Agents to a pharmaceutical administrative post for the Ministry of Health in Zambia, and flies to Lusaka in March. Mrs. Robinson served her

apprenticeship with her uncle, Mr. R. H. Walker, and after qualifying was at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, and the Evelina Children's Hospital, London. An active member of the Durham County Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, she was chairman, 1956-58, and has been a regular member of the British Pharmaceutical Conference for fifteen years.

DEATHS

AITKEN.—On February 2, Mr. William Paton Aitken, 39 Estate Street, Broughton, Brigg, Lincs. Mr. Aitken qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1901 and retired in 1949.

BIRCH.—On January 13, Mr. Francis Birch, F.P.S., 54 Blackburn Road, Rishton, Blackburn, Lancs. Mr. Birch qualified in 1941.

COOPER.—On February 15, Mr. George Lionel John Cooper, Great Bedwyn, Wilts. Mr. Cooper was formerly a director of Coates & Cooper, Ltd., retiring in 1947. He was a Freeman of the City of London and a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Horners.

DAVIES.—On February 16, Mr. Reginald Matthew Davies, F.P.S., The Pharmacy, Fore Street, Bovey Tracey, Devon, aged seventy-four. Mr. Davies qualified in 1915.

GILLESPIE.—On February 11, Mr. John Gillespie, M.P.S., 26 Angel Close, Fore Street, London, N.18. Mr. Gillespie qualified in 1932.

LEE.—On April 12, 1965, Mr. James Robert Lee, M.P.S., 86 Darwin Street, Frenchs Forest, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Mr. Lee qualified in 1917.

McNAMARA.—On February 9, Mr. John Anthony McNamara, M.P.S., 6 Oakdene Street, Moston, Manchester, 9, aged fifty-four. Mr. McNamara qualified in 1959.

MEARNS.—On January 29, Mr. Samuel Niven Mearns, M.P.S., Temperance hotel, Aviemore, Inverness-shire. Mr. Mearns qualified in 1925.

MURPHY.—Recently, Mrs. Mary Murphy, wife of Mr. Henry Murphy, M.P.S.I., 2 Main Street, Macroom, co. Cork, Eire. Mrs. Murphy was a qualified assistant registered by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in 1950.

O'DONNELL.—Recently, Mr. Wilfrid O'Donnell, M.P.S.I., Castle Street, Cahir, co. Tipperary, Eire. He qualified in July 1931 and conducted his own pharmacy in Cahir for many years.

VALENTINE.—On February 11, Mr. James Henry Valentine, M.P.S., 20 Northland Drive, Scotstoun, Glasgow, W.4. Mr. Valentine qualified in 1931.

WARD.—On February 3, Mr. Stanley Ward, M.P.S., 46 Longdales Road, Lincoln. Mr. Ward qualified in 1915 and retired in 1965.

WILLIAMS.—On February 7, Mr. Arthur Walter Williams, F.P.S., Brean Croft, Bleadon Hill, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, aged eighty-five. Mr. Williams qualified in 1902 and opened a pharmacy in Station Road, Taunton, later he moved to larger premises at 52 Station Road, to continue in business until his retirement in 1947.

TRADE NOTES

A New Size. — Frank Sammeroff, Ltd., 120 Gorbals Street, Glasgow, C.5, are marketing a new pack (the FC7) of Form-cut fingertip bandages.

Change of Source. — Molnlycke Textiles, Ltd., 32 Great Portland Street, London, W.1, have acquired the sales rights of Mimosept napkins.

A 250-gm. Jar. — Lederle Laboratories division of Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, offer a 250-gm. jar of their Aureocort ointment.

A Large Size. — Goya, Ltd., 161 New Bond Street, London, W.1, have introduced a "really generous" size (approximately 6 oz.) of their Cedar Wood talc. Its fragrance is "tangy, woody," comfortable even for the traditional British male and by all accounts increasingly popular among women.

Standardisation of Packs. — Sandoz Products, Ltd., Sandoz House, 23 Great Castle Street, London, W.1, announce the following products are now only available in the presentations and packs listed: Acylanid tablets, 100; Bellafo-line tablets, 20, 100; Bellafo-line oral solution, 10 mls; Digilanid tablets, 20, 100; Digilanid oral solution, 10 mls; Digilanid suppositories, 6; Ipesandrine syrup, 200 mls (7 fl. oz.); Neo-Femer-gin tablets, 10, 100.

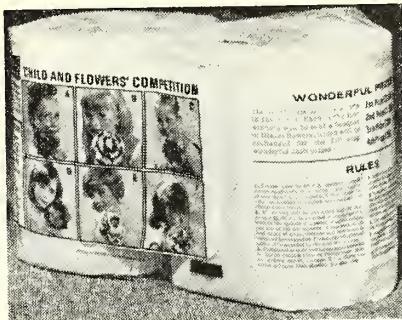
Distribution Change. — Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., and Mr. J. de T. Vischer (director of Grasse, Ltd.), signed an agreement on February 22 whereby the Shulton company acquired exclusive rights to distribute and market the Carven perfumes of Messrs. Grasse in the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Mexico and certain other areas. Present distribution of Carven products is being assumed by Carven Distributors, a specially developed marketing division of Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., with offices at Trevor House, 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3.

Kite-marked Cartons. — Thomas Waide & Sons, Ltd., chemists' printers, Leeds, Yorks, have applied for a licence to use the British Standards Institution's "kite" mark on boxes containing the most popular sizes of tablet carton. It is understood that permission is not being granted until such time as it had been proved that the specifications can be consistently met. The B.S.I. have also suggested, and Messrs. Waide have agreed to, the adoption of four new sizes of tablet carton ($1 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.; $1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in.; and $2 \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in.). From March 1 all orders received by Messrs. Waide for the popular sizes of printed tablet carton are being automatically manufactured to the nearest new size and specification. New prices will also apply, but the cartons will not carry the "kite" mark until the licence has been granted.

Competitions

Cash Prizes with Bouquets. — A total of £5,000 in prizes in cash is offered in the latest Dixcel soft toilet tissue promotion of Bronco, Ltd. The competition is described as the first in

the United Kingdom in which all the details for the competitor are given on the polythene wrapping of the toilet roll, even to the entry form, which is on the wrapper. Each of four winners



will be sent an expensive bouquet of flowers, which will be changed for cash prizes. The one receiving a bouquet of roses will have it exchanged for a cheque for £2,500, the one receiving tulips a cheque for £1,500, the third, receiving irises, will have her bouquet exchanged for £750, and the fourth, receiving sweet peas, will receive £250. The competition ends on May 9 and the result is being announced on June 13.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS



PACK REDESIGNED: Front and rear of new pack for Earex ear drops. Makers are Earex, Ltd., Tulketh Street, Southport, Lancs.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Anti-cancer. — Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, have launched a new speciality Oncovin (vincristine sulphate). "Out of thousands of anti-cancer drugs tested on animals every year, of the hundreds tested on humans, of the score or so which have passing clinical usefulness," Messrs. Lilly quote from a *Practitioner* article on "Advances in Chemotherapy of Malignant Disease," "only about one drug every two or three years seems to develop into a really important addition to cancer chemotherapy. Two such drugs, vinblastine and vincristine, derived from the periwinkle flower, *Vinca rosea* Linn, now appear to deserve this appellation." Vinblastine sulphate is already known to British doctors as Velbe, an

Bonus Offers

BARNANGENS VADEMECUM, LTD., Tribune Drive, Sittingbourne, Kent. Vademecum mouth-wash. Fifteen invoiced as twelve.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., Graham Street, London, N.1. Mycil powder, ointment or spray, Stride. Twelve invoiced as eleven on minimum 2 doz. Mycil powder or ointment, minimum 1 doz. Mycil spray or Stride.

THAWPIT, LTD., Unity House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. Thawpit dry cleaner, cleaning pad or naphthalene moth balls; R.I.D. DDT powder or Scott's twin pack. Thirteen invoiced as twelve. February 28 to April 29.

TONI CO., Farnborough, Hants. Toni home perm (whole head or tip regular, super and gentle). Twelve invoiced as eleven. Until March 25.

Premium Offers

CHEMIST BROKERS, CROWN HOUSE, Morden, Surrey. Noxzema liquid skin cream. Introductory sixpence-off and shilling-off coupons, redeemable against Noxzema liquid or cream.

Discontinued

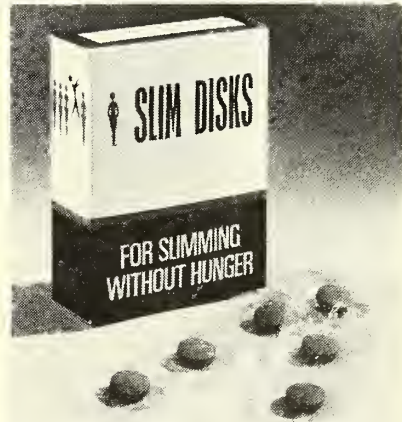
PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex. Aconite, Iodine and Chlorotone, 2 fl. oz., Beparon, 20 mls, and tar Dermament (veterinary), 50 mls.

STAFFORD-MILLER, LTD., 166 Great North Road, Hatfield, Herts. Antikamnia tablets.

oncolytic agent that is found specially useful in Hodgkin's disease. Oncovin, the new speciality, has shown activity against a variety of neoplasms, but seems to be most valuable in treating acute leukaemia in children. That, state the makers, constitutes the main recommendation for its use. Studies at cancer institutes in the United States have shown that Oncovin has activity of the same order as other agents used to treat acute leukaemia in children but that there is no cross-resistance, possibly indicating a different action. Oncovin is issued in 1-mgm. ampoules.

FOODS

Launched Nationally. — Slim Disks (see *C. & D.*, September 18, 1965, p. 285) are being nationally launched during April after an extensive test



marketing in the Midlands. Manufacturers are Trentham Laboratories, 214 Arkwright Street, Nottingham, and the national distributor's are Vestric, Ltd.

VETERINARY SPECIALITIES

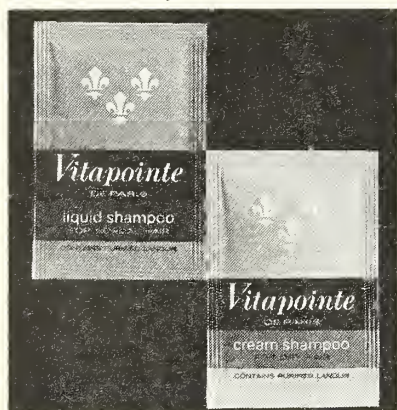
Mastitis Test Reagent.—Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Pharmaceutical Division, P.O. Box 25, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Ches., have made available the I.C.I. rapid udder mastitis test reagent in complete kit and in refills of 500 mils and $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Complexion Soap.—Barnangens Vademecum, Ltd., 4 Tribune Drive, Sittingbourne, Kent, are offering, for sale through chemists only, Swedish complexion soap in 80-gm. and 140-gm. sizes.

Skin-cream Trio.—New Noxzema liquid skin cream brings the number of products in the range to three. Three claims are made for the new product, namely that it cleans up dirt, clears up dry skin, clears up surface blemishes. Sole suppliers are Chemist Brokers (division of Food Brokers, Ltd.), Crown House, Morden, Surrey.

"Brand Leader" Since 1957.—That is the claim made for Vitapointe de Paris hair dressings and conditioners, now marketed by Fison's Pharmaceuti-



als, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics. The range has been increased to include a liquid shampoo in sachet and bottle and a hair spray in pressurised container. The spray is in soft and normal variants.

Foam Hand Cream.—With a new foam hand cream offered in convenient aerosol form, Goya, Ltd., 161 New Bond Street, London, W.1, claim to have produced the finest hand cream available. Messrs. Goya claim to be the largest producers of aerosol toiletries in England. Non-sticky, the product is easy to use and has the property of keeping hands soft and smooth. It is available in the Goya fragrances "Wild Silk," "Frenzy," "Love Affair," gardenia, No. 5 and "Black Rose." The container holds enough for 250 applications.

Lipstick and Nail-polish Colours.—Max Factor Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have launched for the 1966 Spring season four new lipstick shades, two new lip frostings and a range of nail-polish colours, including eight iridescents. The lipstick colours are Capistrano pink ("true Springtime pink, blended with sunlight and silver"), petal satin ("a pale blush pearly pink"), crushed coral ("light orange with a soft glimmer"), tint of pink

("soft young coral lightly touched with pinky beige"), with the frostings cool gold and cinnamon frost. The new nail polishes are presented in $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. bottles in a range of eighteen shades.

Deodorant Launched Nationally.—Gibbs Proprietaries, Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1, makers of "Sure" deodorant, are launching the product nationally after a successful test marketing in the Midlands. The company state the sales



targets in the test area were reached with ease, despite a belated launch that missed the normally vital February/March "sell-in" period. Sure deodorant is claimed to combat perspiration odour by means of a powerful germicide, yet to be pleasant in use, being non sticky, fast-drying and lightly perfumed. Sure is presented as a quick-drying spray containing more liquid than other leading brands; a non-sticky roll-on and a special aerosol pack.

Antiperspirant / Deodorant.—Ash Laboratories, Ltd., Ashetree Works, Kingston Road, Leatherhead, Surrey, are marketing a new formula Amplex aerosol deodorant/antiperspirant. The



product, claimed highly effective, is presented in a pressurised can for ease of use by the whole family and is a natural addition to the already well-established Amplex range of deodorants.

"Soft-focus" Cosmetics.—New from Lenthéric, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, are a "soft-focus" lipstick and (ready in April) a press-powder eye-shadow "dispenser" (second colour free to purchaser's own choice) and an applicator. Applicator and refills are available separately. Both products are for use in achieving the "soft-focus" *la ligne* Lenthéric look created for the Spring by Madame St. Germain, Paris. Basis of the "line" is to use the eye shadows to focus attention on "the face's most beautiful and revealing feature." The eye shadow pack is a plastic "dispenser" in *bleu ciel*, *marine* or *turquoise* shade, holding

two shades of eye shadow (*vert bois*, *bleu ciel*, *marine*, *chamois*, *ardoise*, *turquoise* and *neige*) complete with sponge applicator.

Cosmetics from France.—Sirex, Ltd., Avon Trading Estate, Avonmore Road, London, W.14, are introducing to the British markets new products of Jean d'Albret Orlane, Paris, 8, France. Additions to a "shimmering pearl" range for nails and lips are a honey-golden shade pearl lipstick. *Perle d'Or*, for



use with *Reflet Dore* bronze nail varnish. Orlane foundation is available in three new shades, *crème Vestale Soir* No. 1 (a warm beige); mat No. 2 (pearl beige) and mat No. 3 (bronze beige). A new *poudre de beauté* shade is *Pastel Dore*, described as a luminous golden powder. For the delicate pearl look there is *Blanc Pastel* in pink and gold plastic box. A new range of eye shadow in tubes is issued under the *Blanc Pastel* title gives a white emphasis on the eye lids. The company's *crème Anti-cerne* for masking shadows or blemishes is now available in a tube, and *Lauria* eye make-up and lipstick cleanser is in double as well as the existing sizes. Messrs. Jean d'Albret claimed to have become, in the short space of seventeen years, the leading cosmetic house in France, and to have established a world-wide reputation. The business was created by Count Guillaume d'Ornano and his two sons, one of whom is at present mayor of Deauville.



CREAM SHAMPOO: Pack and outer of Super-soft cream shampoo of F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Sunnysdale, Derby.

New Packs and Shades.—New packs for the Harmony range of hair colours distributed by Gibbs Proprietaries, Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1, are triangular and carry illustrations of girls each with hair matching a Harmony shade. Two new shades (burnished copper and Burgundy) are being added to the range.

"Specialised" Men's Toiletries. — Estée Lauder, Cosmetics, Ltd., 18 Davies Street, London, W.1, recently launched Aramis: "the specialised men's toiletries," a collection of fragrance and treatment items "created to accentuate manliness and individuality." In the range are a Cologne and

related fragrance items, hair essentials such as "shampoo-on-a-rope" (with heavy-foaming action to help fight dandruff); an after-shave emulsion (an all-purpose lotion to soothe irritated skin); and a "pick up mask" five-minute massage. "Hair stay" crystal-clear hair cream holds hair firmly in place, and "hair groom spray" protects from wind, sun and surf. A bath soap in the series is "man-sized," and there is a friction lotion for use after shower or bath. An astringent "tones, braces, refreshes, helps to remove extra oiliness," and an all-weather hand cream "relieves dry, rough hands and wrists." Eye pads "relax and reduce tension of tired, irri-

tated eyes." With the shaving foam of the range, one flick of the finger provides a heavy, rich foam. There are a spray and a roll-on deodorants and a stick that "incorporates an extra anti-perspirant shield, while a spray deodorant talc "cools and refreshes." An Aramis outfit for travel comprises a "tortoise" case equipped with two heavy industrial zippers and houses deodorant stick, shaving foam and after-shave lotion. The case is big enough to hold "practically everything."

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about:
Pirat foam sponges

N.P.U. TRADING ACTIVITIES

The how and the why of N.P.U. Holdings, Ltd.

THE great advantage of the N.P.U. Holdings, Ltd., scheme was its flexibility, said Mr. J. O. BOND at a meeting of the Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association on February 10.

Development of an Idea

Mr. Bond's talk on "N.P.U. Holdings and Marketing Policy," which covered many aspects of the problems currently facing pharmacists, began with an account of how the company came to be set up. It followed, said Mr. Bond, a proposal by a Leeds N.P.U. member suggesting a fund to buy up suitable manufacturing or wholesale businesses. That idea had been prompted by the purchase by the Pfizer organisation of British Alkaloids, Ltd. The Leeds Branch resolution was brought before the N.P.U. Executive Committee, which later called in a financial adviser to discuss a scheme. He pointed out the management difficulties that would be experienced in the running of such an organisation by an executive of eighteen persons meeting monthly and suggested that it should be possible for the Union to make better terms with manufacturers. That led to the suggestion, at a London conference, of a fund to enable the Union to invest in certain companies. All members were aware what followed.

Elaborating on the advantages of flexibility, Mr. Bond pointed out that the board of the holding company must be the Executive Committee of the N.P.U., and since the membership controlled the Executive it was always the will of the members that was being studied. Another important point was that no one member could hold more than 5 per cent. of the shares. The board had decided that it would only invest in companies with which some trading agreement could also be arranged, so as to ensure that the pharmacists' interests would be given paramount consideration.

The success of the sponsored products scheme had been extremely good, but it still represented only a small portion of the total turnover in pharmacies throughout the country. It was accepted that the National Health Service represented one-third of pharmacists' turnover, but the make-up of the other two-thirds varied throughout the country. The N.P.U., therefore, was

employing a statistician to survey turn-overs throughout the country in order to prepare an overall marketing picture. At Queen Square they were conscious that pharmacies were losing trade in "bread-and-butter" lines. One way to combat that loss might be to set up small buying groups, but it appeared that such groups were extremely dependent upon good, and often voluntary, workers. That had led to the thinking that N.P.U. headquarters should undertake bulk purchasing. The suggestion was being investigated but it would require a lot of thought and planning. The Executive was thinking on the lines of purchases by *pro forma* invoices, thus saving accounting problems. The N.P.U. would submit one cheque to each manufacturer. Such a scheme would enable the investment of money on short term and the interest obtained might well pay for the management of the scheme. Mr. Bond pointed out that the short-term financial investments arranged by the present N.P.U. Clearing House paid the clerical staff wages. It had been noted that the photographic business was quite a large item in retail turnover and he felt that there might be opportunity for the N.P.U. Holdings, Ltd., in that sphere.

Speaking next personally and not as an Executive member, Mr. Bond thought it would be a good idea if N.P.U. pharmacists could work out a photographic competition designed to make photographic customers conscious of their N.P.U. chemist, possibly with national and/or regional prizes. It was in any case important that chemists should instruct their staffs on photographic matters in order to provide the best service to customers. Mr. Bond said "We have got to build up the image of the N.P.U. chemist to ensure that the public can really identify us." He wanted the situation to arise in which, when a member of the public saw a good chemist shop, he would automatically realise it was an N.P.U. chemist. To achieve that end it was essential to train staff. Mr. Bond had been surprised to find that many members would spend around £1,000 or even £2,000 on new fittings and would take extreme care of them, yet made no attempt at training staff though they paid similar figures for them.

He later told his audience that the

advertising fund in connection with the sponsored products was gradually being built up. Again speaking personally, he said that when the annual meeting of N.P.U. Holdings, Ltd., was held and the dividend declared, he would like to see an ordinary shareholder suggest a lesser dividend and a greater contribution to the advertising fund. He thought such a recommendation would be of great advantage to the N.P.U. membership.

During the discussion Mr. Bond was asked about his reference to bulk buying and its effect on wholesalers. He said he could not elaborate further, but the idea was that the wholesaler would be in the scheme. When a number of members pointed out that a variety of customer complaints had been received about sponsored products, Mr. Bond said that a quality-control officer had been appointed to take up such matters. It might be advantageous if members receiving complaints were "to let both the N.P.U. and Messrs. Maw know what was happening." A number of members declared an interest in an illuminated sign in order to "get the green carboy more generally recognised." Mr. G. HARVEY, speaking as president of the Photographic Dealers Association, warned that there could be a conflict of interests between the P.D.A. and N.P.U. on photographic matters and he suggested it would be advantageous if the organisations "had some discussions." The P.D.A., trading courses and examinations, he mentioned, provided an excellent background for staff training.

Some members were concerned about the difficulties of obtaining a range of packed pharmaceuticals and drugs, and asked that the N.P.U. should consider becoming active in that field. Another suggested that a venture into manicure sundries might prove profitable. Mr. T. JAMES, Wimbledon, hoped the holding company would not grow too quickly, and said he would prefer to limit sponsored products to pharmaceuticals rather than introduce photographic materials. Mr. BOND pointed out that photography had always been associated with pharmacies and was still an important part of the business. Another member described how, by giving staff commission on N.P.U.-sponsored products, he had increased turnover.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Less Than a Mile a Day

SIR,—I am enclosing the post mark and front page of the *C. & D.* of September 12, 1964, which we received today (February 5, 1966). I am not complaining to you about what is not your fault. I thought it would be of interest to you to know your paper has taken eighteen months to come from London to Dundee.

F. S. MUNRO,
Lochee, Perth

Afraid to Call the Doctor

SIR,—I think perhaps it is a little unfair for the trend during the 'flu epidemic to persuade the people not to go to the doctor. Quite a few of my customers are literally afraid to call the doctor (who many times nearly snaps their heads off). We have abolished the 2s. deterrent but it seems to me we have added another.

G. H. WRIGHT,
York

Dialectical Opportunity

SIR,—Consider the capital, the big-business interests, the ignorance, the prejudice and all the other factors ranged against the pharmacist and preventing the fulfilment of his true rôle in society. What is to be done? Well, pharmacists in the London area can make a start by attending the "Open Forum" in Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1, at 3.30 p.m., on Sunday, February 27 (following the annual meeting of the Salaried Pharmacist's Union), and either have their say or listen to others having their say (or better still, do both, dialectically).

MUGWUMP-159

A Wrong Impression

SIR,—I cannot agree that the doctor is the main agent of the drug industry. An agent is someone appointed by another (the principal) to act for him; and no one can pretend that doctors are appointed by the pharmaceutical industry. Equally incorrect is Dr. Fryers (*C. & D.*, February 5, p. 132) in saying that the doctor is the professional adviser of the patient. If this were so, at the time of the consultation the doctor would tell the patient of his condition, describe three or four drugs which would treat it and leave the patient to make up his own mind as to which one he should use. The nearest industrial equivalent is that the doctor is a buyer. He purchases goods on behalf of his employer, the Ministry of Health, using an order form, the EC10.

K. J. KNIGHT,
Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex

"C.H.P."

SIR,—With reference to the query at the end of my letter (*C. & D.*, February 19, p. 178), I would not recommend my antiseptic for internal use; in fact there is no medical evidence that chlorine and phenol taken internally are good for colds. The solution

is used principally for its smell, just as the red colour in mist. pot. brom et nuc. vom. is an essential part of the treatment! It has its uses as a gargle or mild antiseptic for application to minor infections. An anonymous writer (postmark Torquay) states "Your C.H.P. could also be used for disinfecting swimming pools when the owners are away on Mediterranean cruises." Well, Well! May I suggest to that writer another use for C.H.P.? Fill a bucket with water, add a bottle of C.H.P. and insert one's head for not less than ten minutes. That is an unfailing remedy for small-mindedness and jealousy.

CHRIS. H. PATRICK,
Twyford, Berks

Sellers' Problems Not Studied

SIR,—Why do manufacturers market products with so little thought? This week I was approached by Bayer Products Co. about Panadine co tabs, which are Part I and require a shop address label. They have left a space (though the original had none) but the surface is such that ordinary gummed labels will not stick to it. Even that is one up on Sea Legs, which does not even have a space. Don't these manufacturers know the law? Aren't they aware that the sale of a Part I poison requires the name and address of the seller? I have quoted only two examples, but there are others where there is no space (Hypon) or the outer is of the wrong material (Procol). I personally can only register my protest by not dealing, and by saying why, to those manufacturers. But is there no way of making them think first?

BERNARD HOLMES,
Old Coulsdon, Surrey

Pharmacists and Sport

SIR,—In his column on January 22, Xrayser asked for other examples of pharmacists in sport. May I refer him to correspondence about pharmacist cricketers in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of August–September, 1961, during which it was mentioned that Miss Helen M. Sharpe had played for the English women's cricket team and I commented that J. E. Potheary (1960 South African touring team) must have had pharmaceutical ancestry. I read that one of last year's South African team was a pharmacy student, but unfortunately cannot remember his name. Perhaps one of your other readers may know. In Rugby football at least three pharmacists have played for New Zealand. Stewart Freebairn toured Britain in 1953/54. Don McKay toured Australia in 1962 and Ron Heeps, playing for the All Blacks in Australia in 1962, was awarded a medallion as the "best and fairest player." In athletics, pharmacists J. McManemin and G. W. Jackman were successively presidents of the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association. Peter Bell (assistant secretary, Canadian Pharmaceutical Association) was manager of the Canadian swimming team for the Tokio Olympic

Games and himself had been a member of the Canadian team in the Commonwealth Games.

T. D. WHITTET,
Harpندن, Herts

Three-point Reply

SIR,—May I reply to Mr. Elfyn Rees (*C. & D.*, February 19, p. 178) and also to the gentleman who wrote to me from county Durham. First let me state that my pharmacy has at no time bought emuls. chlorof., and that we still probably prepare on the premises as many preparations as either of my critics. Secondly the question of choice of galenical does not enter into the matter. My article was based on fact. I note that no comments have been made regarding lachesine chloride, and I could just as easily have quoted chlorbutol, without which it is somewhat difficult to prepare narist. ephedrin. Thirdly, regarding the pharmacist who mentioned the emuls. chlorof. to me, he is a pharmacist for whom I have the highest regard, and when I consider the amount of time and effort which he has willingly devoted to pharmacy in general over many years, I am not in the least surprised that he has bought even such a simple item as emuls. chlorof. I can readily say that every one of his local colleagues would quote him as an example of what a pharmacist ought to be.

E. C. TENNER

Tooth-brushes and Their Makers

SIR,—On February 1 I wrote to the secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Union informing him that our representatives were reporting that chemists quite frequently asked whether my company were the manufacturers of N.P.U. tooth-brushes, and some chemists even assume that we do. It was put forward that the simplest method of rectifying that impression or rumour, would be by the secretary of the N.P.U. inserting a notice in their next monthly bulletin, clarifying the position. This, he declined to do. No member of the profession would use drugs when dispensing, of which he did not know the origin, and it is equally logical and right that he should know the manufacturer of every product that he sells to the general public. In view of this fact and that the N.P.U. decline to rectify the impression or rumour, it is requested that you publish this letter in your columns, so that all members of the pharmaceutical profession may know that we do not make N.P.U. tooth-brushes.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.,
G. R. TAYLOR, Sales manager,
24 Old Bond Street, London, W.1

[Messrs. Kent are entitled to make clear that the N.P.U. tooth-brush is not of their manufacture, but to members purchasing N.P.U. tooth-brushes the Union surely stands *in loco* the manufacturer, and is no more required to disclose its supplier than a manufacturer would be to name his sub-contractors.—EDITOR.]



Suntan is NOT for the eyes

Sunglass Fashions 1966

THE fashion battle of the coming months rages between glorious colours (sizzling pinks and sparkling greens) in elegant designs and the geometrical contrivances of "op"-art. Each has its adherents, yet all agree that for another year the accessories are light-hearted and that sunglasses are "in."

Bicoloured materials were to be seen in many of the Continental fashion collections recently introduced in Paris and London and that trend is noticeable in sunglasses too, in which styles again are more or less in two groups—either delightfully feminine with a smooth oval look and an emphasis on prettiness, or a bolder angular approach that is effectively dramatic. The materials are also equally varied, ranging from leather and lizard-skin finishes to laminates in great choice, not forgetting tartans.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH, 60 Poland Street, London, W.1, still the creator of sunglasses for princesses and film stars, has presented two collections of sunglasses all fitted with optically worked, tinted lenses. Items in the winter collection are intended to be worn all through the day to take away the dullness of winter weather, and because the tints are so pale that they enhance the eyes of the wearer. It has been fashionable to be seen wearing the pale tinted sunglasses in night clubs and parties. From Goldsmith's summer collection the style Ogle was chosen by H.S.H. Princess Grace of Monaco. Its bold frame is offered in black, white, demi-amber and demi-blonde and the price of the number is £7 7s. Koko, worn

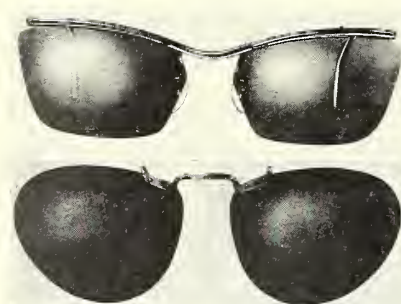
by Audrey Hepburn, price £7 7s., is available in black, white, demi-amber and demi-blonde. Featured with John Bates creations in the fashion show aboard the "Queen Elizabeth" recently was Groc, a bold and extravagant Goldsmith design offered in white and black, or reversed (black and white) price £6 16s. 6d. A number of chemists are finding that there is a market for such

unique hand-made sunglasses that appeal to the fashion-conscious customer.

Sophisticated styling and quality production are demonstrated in the fifteen models introduced by POLAROID (U.K.), LTD., Welwyn Garden City. Among them are two new shapes and two that had only a limited introduction last year. Model 801 is simple and elegant in new amber bronze and blue "glow" colours; it retails at £2 8s. A new tan-tint polarising lens is fitted in the dark olive version of model 622, which is of an attractively severe design in black and dark olive. The standard Polaroid neutral polarising filter is fitted in model 728, a wrap-around sports design. Introduced for men is model 960, retailing at £2 8s. and fashioned on a classic "library" style. Impressive and "academic" it is available in black and honey brown. To meet an increased demand for rimmed and rimless metal models the company have two rimmed metal designs, models 22 and 808, retailing at £2 5s. each and two rimless metal shapes, model 407 for ladies and model 416 for men, each at £3. New among four plastic-frame designs for ladies is model 801, simply shaped but with elegant trim and attractive amber bronze and blue "glow" colours. Retailing at £2 8s., the model 801 is complemented in ladies' models by the model 627 sunglass, which retails at £2 5s. The sharply contoured frame has a sophisticated eye shape and, with sculptured bridge and slightly curled sides, is one of the smartest designs in the range; the dark olive framed version of the model is



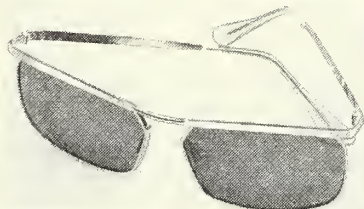
CREATED BY GOLDSMITH: Top: Koko. Centre: Ogle. Bottom: Groc.



DISTINCTIVE: Upper, Polaroid model 407 a rimless design. Lower, Polaroid model 141 a featherlight clip-on.

also fitted with a new Polaroid tan lens. Clipover models now number four, with the reintroduction of the model 131, its rounded lens contour matching more closely some prescription spectacle frame designs. All four clip-over models retail at £1 13s. each.

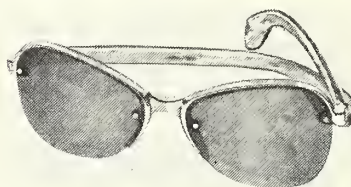
W. H. TITCOMB, 24 Hurn Road, Christchurch, Hants, continues to offer a wide choice of exclusive continental sunglasses. The eighty items in the range include two completely new sunglasses with optically worked lenses, one for ladies (S 147 OPT.) and one for men (S 150 OPT.) each at a sug-



FROM THE TITCOMB RANGE: From top downwards: F361 in black and white, F527 a functional lightweight, E5724 in imitation leather and E5746 modern and square.

gested retail price of £1 13s. For the woman who likes to have some fun with her fashion Mr. Titcomb has included an "op"-art model (F 361) designed by Fitral of Western Germany and made to retail at 19s. 6d. One sophisticated style in the range is E 5724, truly a fashion accessory since it is in imitation leather and offered in black lizard and maroon colours. In the medium-price range a number of hand-made fashion designs from France are available to retail at from £1 1s. upwards. Whilst the accent is generally on high-quality products, Titcomb also offers a holiday range to retail at from 2s. 6d.

The news from LAUGHTON & SONS, LTD., Warstock Road, Birmingham, 14, is of continental designs with shapes, finish and colour to suit all tastes. No. 793 is a lightweight



CONTRASTS FROM LAUGHTON: Upper, No. 793 a lightweight. Centre, No. 8568W, with a woodgrain finish. Bottom, No. 594S with mirror lenses.

model in two colours. There are several good-looking styles in new wood finishes for men and women; No. 8308 WK is in bronze on black, whilst No. 8237 WK reproduces a gold-on-black wood-grained finish. For those who prefer large bold sunglasses No. 8553 K, black on crystal, provides an impeccable look whatever the surroundings. Laughton's Solflex "panoramics" are available only in standard set assortments. Retailing at 13s. 11d. each they have metal joints and lightweight non-splinter lenses and are ideal for sports-wear.

Cari Michelle has been retained to style the 1966 range of Cool-Ray sunglasses manufactured by BRITISH AMERICAN OPTICAL CO., LTD., 39 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. It is, therefore, not unexpected that the

range should combine high styling with current fashion. The makers take pains to avoid extremes of design and so to minimise obsolescence and stock problems. The eleven styles include three that have been specially designed for the fashion-conscious woman. No. 1220



TRIO FOR WOMEN: At top, Cool-Ray No. 1220 with wrap-around frame. Centre, No. 1115 is in black terrapin or brown smoke. Bottom, No. 1125 a new harlequin style.

has wrap-around lenses giving a sleek accent and is in black or cognac, whilst No. 1125 is a bold, harlequin style, upswept and with a carved bridge; both have year-round grey, Sunban lenses. Two models in the flip-up series are each offered in two sizes. They are slipped over "everyday" glasses and may be flipped up in the shade, down in the sun. As with all Cool-Ray sunglasses, each frame is imprinted with the style number for easy reordering.

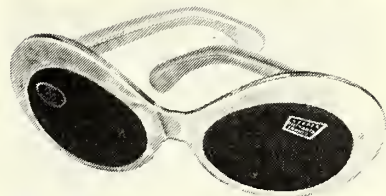
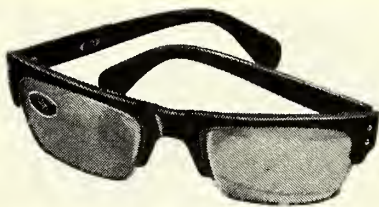
SUPERVITE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 107 Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.2, are handling sunglasses by most of the well-known importers. Also included in the company's list are a number of sunglasses from Spain. The Indo Marisol is of a sturdy non-nonsense design and excellent construction. The Indo "golf" sunglass



FROM SPAIN: Upper, Supervite marisol. Lower, Supervite golf.

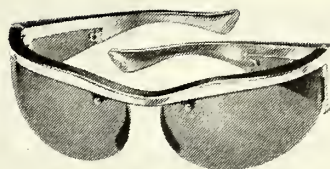
has a straight bridge and again is offered in a black sturdy frame designed to cope with normal and abnormal stresses on the greens — and beaches. Supervite have also selected for their 1966 range a number of bold display units by Whitecross, Solabra, Barnet and Solflex. They are also sales agents in certain parts of the United Kingdom for Lessar Brothers, Ltd.

WHITECROSS OPTICAL CO. (Frederick Lehmann Co., Ltd., Rochester Place, London, N.W.1), offer bold new "winners" for all ages. Models in a range of kiddies' sunglasses come in assorted colours in a display box; two "tween-age" designs are 6871 in smoke only for boys, whilst 6849 in assorted colours are for girls. It is, however, in the ladies' and mens' sizes that the extraordinary variety of the Whitecross range is evident. There are eye-catching display units, some of which are available with



STRAIGHT OR CURVED: Upper, Whitecross Savoy a black frame with a gilt rim. Lower, Whitecross Caprice offered in assorted two-tone satin colours.

There are over 130 models in a wide variety of colours in the Correna range imported by A. CORRE & SON, LTD., London, N.W.2, specialists in top-quality French and Italian sunglasses. Innovations this year are the outcome of an exclusive use of new materials including leather and lizard skin covered sunglasses, imitation wood, pastel colours and even sunglasses in the modern "op"-art styles, one half black



GOLD ANODISED: From Corre SG135 gold anodised aluminium finish.

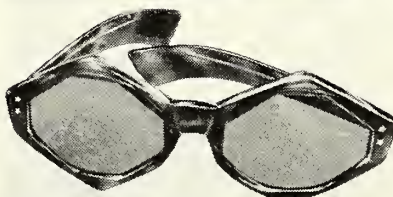
toiseshell, demi-amber and white pearl), all of which ensure that the wearer will be "with it" from Brighton to Biarritz. For those who wish to go even further there is model SG 144, octagonal in shape and available in tortoiseshell only. Reminiscent of the more practical industrial protective eye wear is model SG 148, a new design for a fashion sunglass, giving a one-piece shield effect. A television-screen eye shape is demonstrated in model SG 178, with its new two-tone effect in mink, gold and black. Another Correna exclusive is model SG 226, with leather finish in four different colours; its simple, gently-curving frames are blatantly feminine and equally attractive in town, country or on the beach.

Again living up to their name, the Barnet International range of sunglasses by E. R. HOLLOWAY, LTD., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, look smart and cosmopolitan. Nine different models for the price conscious housewife range from 1s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each. One of the ten different models in the Barnet Sovereign "deal" (see below) is a modern frame in rectangular style with narrow reinforced side arms. Then there are the "panoramics," some with bridge and lens in a straight-as-a-die alignment and others with the large lenses that have become so popular for sport and beach wear. Nylon frames, beautifully



A CHOICE FROM WHITECROSS: Upper, Two-some separate lenses in smart folding case. Lower, model 308 a panoramic for ladies.

each dozen and others in boxes of 3 or 4 doz. Model 6870 (price 5s. 11d.) for sportsmen, may be displayed on a gay counter stand. So may style 190, in an appealing grained finish and in assorted colours to satisfy the most fastidiously feminine. An attractive display box is supplied free with six sunglasses from the Whitecross quality range. Each style in the range has been given an intriguing title—Savoy, retailing at £1 1s., is in a heavy black frame with gilt rim; Tina (£1 5s. 6d.), in assorted colours, black and shell; Rita (£1 10s.), in assorted colours, burgundy on crystal, black on crystal and white pearl; Carlton (£1 15s.), in assorted colours, black on crystal and shell on crystal; Jeanette (£1 19s. 6d.), and Caprice (£2 5s.), the last two in assorted two-tone satin colours. Other ranges are also available, including display units that incorporate a mirror of sensible size to help the particular shopper.



THREE BRIDGES FROM CORRE: From top downwards, SG226 lizard covered offered in four colours, SG148 one-piece shield, SG144 geometric style.

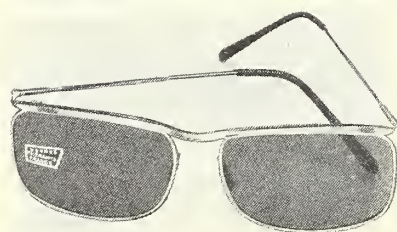
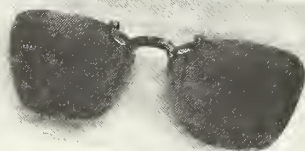
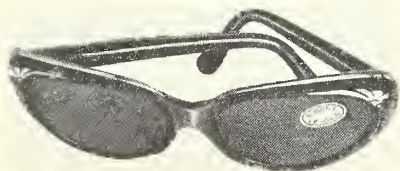
the other half white. One model is sculptured round the front hinge in shell, mink, bronze and blue, whilst the Correna SG 107, originally offered in choice of light, medium or dark wood, is now available in mahogany. SG 188, a new concept in sunglass shape, with six-sided lenses [or should it not be eight] in three colours (tor-



VARIETY: Three of the models offered by E. R. Holloway, Ltd.

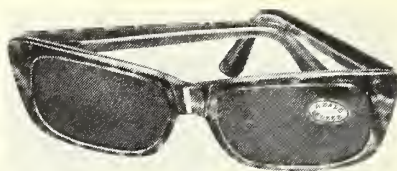
finished and with unbreakable lenses, are also a feature of many models. The Barnett sales programme has been based on five "deals" each comprising a free wire display stand. The Sovereign deal includes 7 doz. sunglasses, the Leader deal 4 doz. and the International deal 29 doz. The Top Look and Hi-Style "dispensers" are offered with 5 doz. and 9 doz. sunglasses respectively. The Top Look models range from 7s. 11d. to 11s. 6d. each and the Hi-Style from 1s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

Inspired by Scotland yet produced in France is the tartan sunglass offered by L. BRAUN, LTD., 64 Whitecross Street, London, E.C.1, and known as model 1677. A piece of silk tartan is inserted between two thin sheets of plastic, the whole being then incor-



UPSWEPT AND STRAIGHT: Four from the Braun Solabra range.

porated in the frame. The Solabra model 1692/184 emphasises the femininity of the new-style oval eye shape by additional gold filigree and *diamanté* decoration. It is hand-made and retails at £1 15s.—just the model for the fashionable woman's evening wear. Model 1671 is another in the Solabra *de luxe* range, hand-made and in the classic style, laminated in shell and crystal or black and crystal and retailing at £1 1s. Like others in the Solabra *coffret de luxe* range, it is presented in a silk-lined display case containing



HAND MADE: No. 1671 a classic style by Braun.

six. Solabra clip-on No. 139 is made with a nylon clip to ensure that the lenses of the spectacles are not scratched in any way. The lenses are of smoke Rhodoglass and give a comfortable view when worn.

Among the exclusive creations designed for DEGENHARDT & CO., LTD., 20 Mortimer Street, London, W.1, is Capri. The material is Italian and the frame fashioned for Degenhardt by a British manufacturer specialising in the hand-finished product. It comes complete in button case and retails at £5 10s. The Umbral lenses have a becoming sherry-like tint that goes particularly well with sun-tanned features, and they have the advantage that they do not distort colour values or—for motorists—cause disturbing effects in the windscreen. The Riviera is a Continental frame offered in four new opalescent colours (sage, ebony, golden pearl, golden tan) and in tortoiseshell mottling, price £5 5s. The Hurlingham (price £9) is the Zeiss choice for men.

The fabulous Solarite sunglasses introduced by LESSAR BROS., LTD., Hylton Street, Birmingham, are fitted with optically correct, plano distortion-free safety lenses. Strikingly *chic* is model T32, with its black and white "op"-art check pattern. E53, another hand-made frame with an "elongated" eye, is sure to startle whether in white pearl, amber or satin blue. For those who wish to be really "with it" there is E52 in white pearl, amber or black in the "authentic" shape that gives a racy appearance when worn with casual clothes. A model of merit for men is W90, a hand-made dark shell frame



MASCUINE: From Degenhardt Hurlingham the Zeiss choice for men.



ATTRACTIVE: Degenhardt's San Remo fitted with Zeiss Umbrals.

covered with genuine lizard skin and supplied in a brushed pigskin pocket case. For men wanting the best in modern fashions Lessar offer C76—the walnut-wood look, its hinges providing a neat item of decoration; C75 is the ladies' equivalent.



WIDE CHOICE: A few from the Solarite catalogue.

The revolutionary Astro-matic sunglasses offered by BENROSS TRADING CO., LTD., 29 Everton Brow, Liverpool, 3, claim to be the first sunglasses in the world to change automatically from olive to green. The shatter-proof lenses darken to "glare-resistant" green in the sun and brighten to olive in the shade. The models are offered in a range to sell at £1 11s. 6d. each. No. 8880, a plastic sport-shape frame with bold side pieces, may be worn by men or women; 8882 is a ladies' wrap-around frame with optical type hinges; 8884 is in a pert harlequin-shape frame

→ SUNGLASSES? ←

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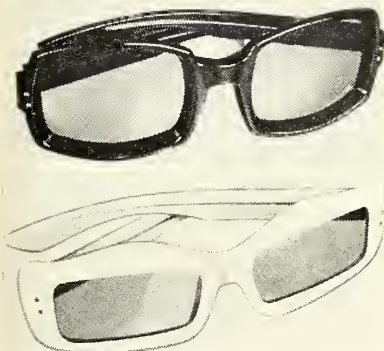
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AUTOMATIC: The Astromatic sunglasses with plastic case.

The sophisticated, square or serious are all likely to find something appropriate in the Bartex and Bartlett sunglasses by **ALFRED FRANKS & BARTLETT CO., LTD.**, 276 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1. Model 3066 (price 10s. 6d.) with Crookes lenses is for the young woman who wishes her sunglasses to be a dramatic accessory. It is in white or black and features a new elongated look. For men but many girls will be equally happy in them is style 4466 (price 15s. 11d.) in black or shell. Model 5366 (price £1 1s.) is a successful application of the new TV shape in black. Altogether there are over thirty models in the speciality range that sell at prices ranging from 13s. 9d. to £1 10s., whilst the other collections



FOR ALL MOODS: Two examples taken from the extensive Bartex and Bartlett catalogue.

offered are even more comprehensive. The arrestingly modern Samco range imported from Italy by **AMELCO IMPORTS (LONDON), LTD.**, 13 Great Guildford Street, London, S.E.1, includes a variety of shapes to please the most fastidious customer. There is No. 258, a panoramic in white and mahogany, selling at 7s. 6d. and a number of styles in simulated wood including No. 396 in ebony, rosewood, teak and palisander ticketed at 18s. 6d. Six styles suitable for both sexes are available in the new Samco-matic series in which



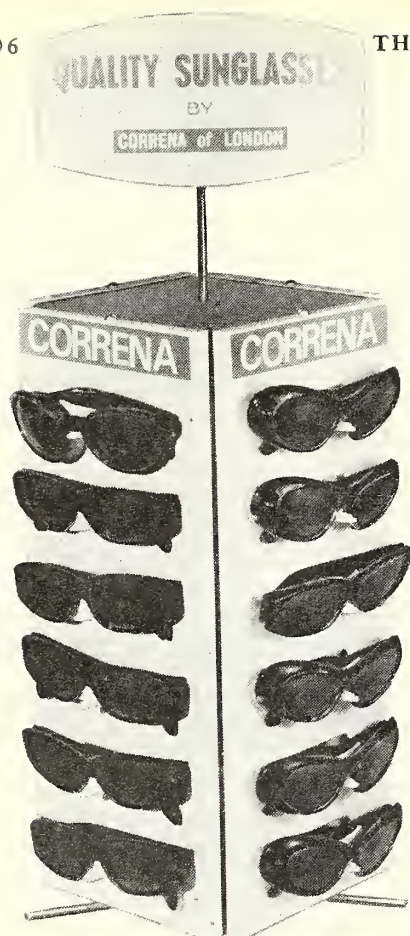
ONE OF SIX: Model 933/430 RDA in the Samco-matic series.

the lenses automatically change to smokey-grey in sunshine. Prices vary from 10s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.

SUNGLASS SELLING AIDS

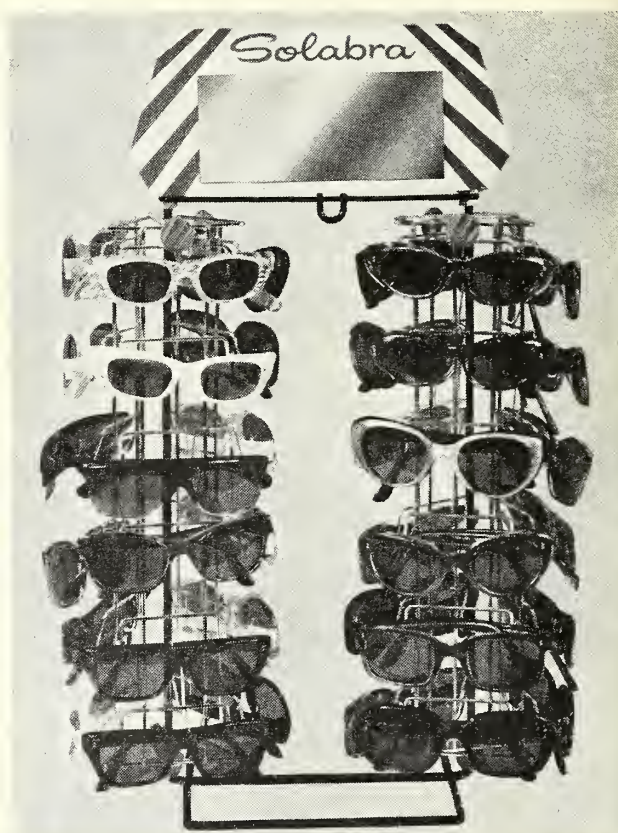


FOR DISPLAY: Left: White plastic display-piece, British American Optical Co., Ltd., 39 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. Right: Rotary "dispenser" stand, Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.



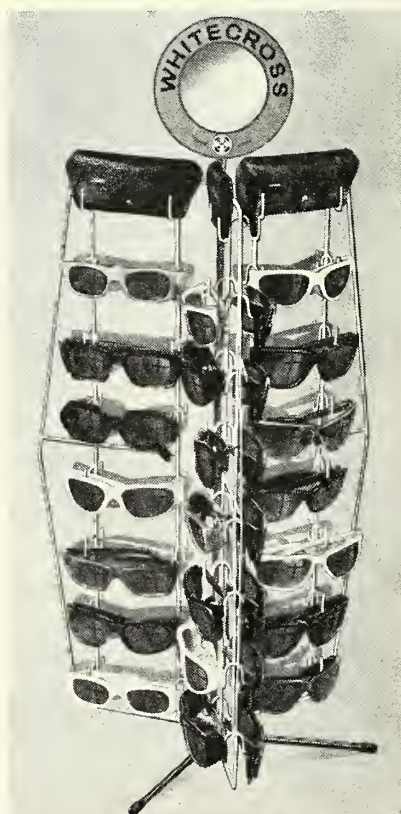
Left: A 24-piece revolving stand. A. Corre & Son, Ltd., 30 Station Parade, Willesden Green, London, N.W.2.

Right: The Solabra S 200 unit, L. Braun, Ltd., 64 Whitecross Street, London, E.C.1.



Sunglass Display Stands

Left: The Solabra S 60 display stand. L. Braun, Ltd.



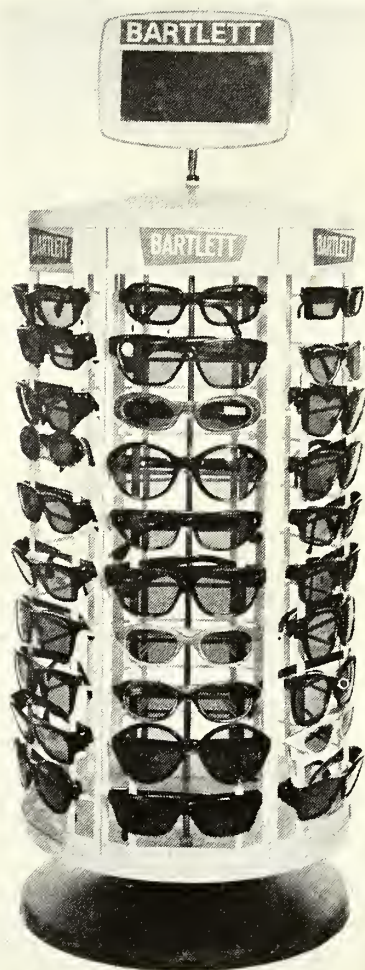
Right: The Riviera unit, Whitecross Optical Co. (Frederick Lehmann Co., Ltd.), Frederick Works, Rochester Place, Camden Road, London, N.W.1.



Left: Barnet "Top Look" deal, E. R. Holloway, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

Right: 60-piece revolving counter display unit, Alfred Franks & Bartlett Co., Ltd., 276 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

Below: Wire stand, A. Corre & Son, Ltd., 30 Station Parade, Willesden Green, London, N.W.2.



PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

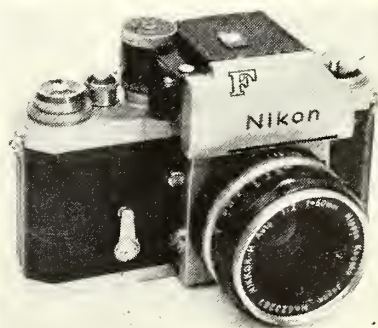
Extended Services.—As a result of the demand for black-and-white prints from Agfacolor CN 17 Universal film, Agfa Processing, Ltd., Deer Park Road, London, S.W.19, have installed the equipment to offer an En-print service in black-and-white and colour.

Don't Break the Cartridge.—Kodak, Ltd., Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, have issued a warning against breaking or attempting to open 126-size 'Kodapak' film cartridges before the film is sent to photofinishers for processing. They state that if a cartridge is broken serious film damage or fogging may result.

Lightweight Electronic Flash.—The Unotronic electronic flash-gun marketed by R. F. Hunter, Ltd., 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, weighs only 12 oz. and "will fit into almost any pocket." It has a flash factor of 56 with 50 ASA film. Recycling time is 5 seconds through the mains and 10 seconds through the unit's own nickel-cadmium cells.

Meter and Finder Combined.—The Nikon-F Photomic-T camera marketed by Pullin Photographic, 11 Aintree Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex, offers the Nikon-F features plus a combined through-the-lens exposure meter

and prism view-finder. The Photomic-T head measures the brightness of the full view-finder screen and ensures that extraneous light (light entering the view-finder eyepiece, in particular) does not affect the reliability of the exposure. Two CdS cells, located on either side of the view-finder eyepiece, are arranged so that they scan only the screen through separate optical systems comprising a prism and two



lenses. Film speeds between 10 and 1600 ASA can be set. The Photomic-T head is also available as a separate unit.

A New Salary Claim for Hospital Pharmacists

OUTLINE OF A SYSTEM THAT WOULD OFFER A "CAREER VALUE"

By POINTSMAN

HAVING considered a new grading structure in a previous article (*C. & D.*, February 19, p. 182), it is now necessary to consider the principles that should be applied in equating a new salary claim with a new grading structure. The suggested structure was as follows:—

SALARY GRADE	TYPE OF POST		POINTS RANGE
1. Pharmacist			
2. Senior Pharmacist Deputy B			
3. Senior Pharmacist II	Deputy C	Chief or Group Pharmacist A	0 to 10
4.	Deputy D	Chief or Group Pharmacist B	10 to 20
5.	Deputy E	Chief or Group Pharmacist C	20 to 30
6.	Deputy F & G	Chief or Group Pharmacist D	30 to 45
7.		Chief or Group Pharmacist E	45 to 60
8.		Chief or Group Pharmacist F	60 to 75
9.		Chief or Group Pharmacist G	over 75

Most hospital pharmacists wish for a salary structure that provides a career value and is comparable with hospital officers in other scientific disciplines. The usual comparison is made with the biochemist, physicist, biologist or clinical psychologist, whose salary structure ranges from £830 to £3,400 or to a supplies officer, who reaches £3,050. Whilst agreeing with a range of that order, hospital pharmacists cannot strictly equate our grades with those of other disciplines as both responsibilities and structure are different. The highest paid Teaching Hospital Group Pharmacist should, for a worth-while career, be able to reach a salary of £3,400, and the other grades should be fitted into that range. The other comparable point is the maximum that could be reached by the highest-pointed Group Pharmacist, who should be able to reach £2,900, which is comparable with the salary of a Principal Biochemist. Whilst those comparables are valid for the maximum of the salary scale, it is difficult to compare with the other grades. Consequently we must use other criteria.

Basic Grade and Next Step

We should first consider the value of a newly registered pharmacist in the basic grade. That is the recruiting grade, and the new recruit must be trained, particularly in the large hospital. There is no necessity, however, for any pharmacist to remain in that grade for any length of time, and it is likely that the majority of such posts will be held by married women. It is not a career grade, and there seems no need for a large number of increments. As with other scientific disciplines, there should be a way of awarding Honours graduates a slightly higher salary than the ordinary graduate or diplomate. For example, a biochemist with an Honours degree receives £100 more than one with an ordinary degree. To follow that procedure would be more realistic than giving a graduate with an ordinary degree £25 per annum more than a pharmacist with a diploma, since both courses take three years to complete.

A regular quota of pharmacists must be recruited into the basic grade in competition with other branches of pharmacy. However, as the salary is never likely to equal what is commonly paid in other branches of pharmacy, then other incentives must be offered. They can only be in a career structure providing for quick promotion. As there

are approximately 400 Senior Pharmacists in Great Britain, any basic-grade pharmacist may obtain promotion to senior grade in a reasonably short time. Consequently, instead of worrying too much about a high basic starting salary, it is more important that the Senior Pharmacist should have a much higher differential than the present £85 per annum. The basic necessity in hospital pharmacy is a good supply of experienced Senior Pharmacists. That grade should be the backbone of the pharmaceutical service. By reason of the poor differential between it and the basic grade, the senior grade does not at the moment exist in any depth. Because a high proportion of entrants to hospital pharmacy are women, there is a high turnover rate due to marriage, and in consequence any man wishing to make a career in hospital pharmacy will inevitably enjoy quick promotion.

In considering a career structure it is usual for anyone entering public service to be capable of doubling his or her commencing salary in ten to fifteen years, and for a reasonable number of people to treble it. Even greater possibilities should exist for a limited number of posts. Let us now consider the present position. A basic commencing salary for a graduate is £955, plus an allowance of £25 for higher qualification, and he or she may expect to reach £1,700, the present maximum of a Category III Chief (the grade considered by the salaries committee of the Guild of Public Pharmacists as the career grade). Consequently it is impossible, with the present structure, for every hospital pharmacist to double his salary, since to do so he must reach the maximum of a Category V Chief, and that is only possible for 10 per cent. of hospital pharmacists. It is impossible to treble his salary.

Therefore any new salary claim must aim at doubling the basic-grade minimum in the career grade, and at least 10 per cent. of all posts should reach £3,000. In the structure suggested above, this would mean that the fourth or fifth grade should reach £2,000, and the ninth should reach £3,000. Applying those principles with reasonable differentials to the suggested grading structure, it should look like this:—

GRADE	RANGE	NOTES
1.	£1,000 to £1,300	The career grade would be between 4 and 5 and grades 1 to 5 would include most Chiefs and Deputy Chiefs, all Seniors and basics. Above grade 5 would be included the majority of Group Pharmacists, with some of the large Chiefs and Deputies
2.	£1,300 to £1,500	
3.	£1,400 to £1,700	
4.	£1,600 to £1,900	
5.	£1,900 to £2,200	
6.	£2,100 to £2,500	
7.	£2,300 to £2,700	
8.	£2,500 to £2,900	
9.	£2,700 to £3,100	

By adding the teaching-hospital allowance to salaries such as those, it would be possible for some pharmacists to reach £3,500, a comparable salary with other non-medical disciplines.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY

NOT THERE WHEN NEEDED

From "Curing a Cold," by Mark Twain

WHEN the sheet-bath failed to cure my cough, a lady friend recommended the application of mustard-plaster to my breast. I believe that would have cured me effectively if it had not been for young Wilson. When I went to bed I put my mustard-plaster — which was a very gorgeous one, eighteen inches square — where I could reach it when I was ready for it. But young Wilson got hungry in the night, and ate it up. I never saw anybody have such an appetite; . . . that lunatic would have eaten me if I had been healthy.



The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

The Eyes Have It

FORECASTING the future dictates a look first at the past and, when it concerns merchandise, also at the present. Looking backwards at 1965's weather brings unpleasant recollections of a general lack of sunshine, yet the sales of sunglasses were quite substantial, often producing record turnover figures for stockists and illustrating well how the special market in such goods has expanded during the past two or three years.

Sunglasses are now no longer to be regarded as a utilitarian article having a purely functional rôle and purchased on impulse spurred by the weather. They now embody a fashion trend that engenders a positive interest in buyers, irrespective of the number of hours of sunshine that are being recorded. For pharmacies, that influence should ensure increased sales in 1966, but how much of the expanding market comes to the pharmacist depends upon his own initiative and interest, plus that important factor—the training of assistants in methods of display and demonstration of sunglasses. That factor is a specially vital one in a market in which a wider-than-ever variety of items are being featured. Guidance by staff on the mechanical, artistic or fashion design aspects of the sunglasses offered for sale will be equally appreciated by customers and productive of sales, bringing satisfaction to purchaser and seller alike.

The present issue of the *C. & D.* provides a review of the season's range of sunglasses. The market is an extremely competitive one, but the pharmacist in general practice is well placed, with opportunities of giving full rein to his technical skills and flair for merchandising.

That Tablet: What is It?

To all those who have been anxiously awaiting a new edition of the *C. & D.* Tablet and Capsule Identification Guide, including the hundreds who had already bespoken copies, there comes the good news that the wait is now at an end. The interval has been long, but the problems have been complex. Even when the last Guide was produced (already ten years ago) it was evident that the attempt to go on illustrating every coloured tablet individually was a dead-end occupation.

There seemed more hope in printing a "spectrum" or "rainbow" of graded colours, against some part of which any given tablet could be matched, keyed against coded information, and named. Methods of printing colour shades such as are used by the paint manufac-

turers were looked at, tried out, and found impracticable. The four-colour process, based on a separation of colours by filter and a resynthesis with coloured inks on paper, was once again found the system with the widest possibilities, though still unable to cover the whole spectrum with equal fidelity. Reconciled eventually to the necessity of accepting something short of 100 per cent. perfection, we settled for that method as offering the best possible representation of the largest number of shades and hues in actual current use by tablet manufacturers.

The system asks from the user that he shall find on the Guide the colour that is nearest to that of the tablet in his hand. Each colour on the chart has a grid number under which, on another of the 14 x 9½ in. pages (thirty-two all told), he finds listed all tablets that are nearer to that colour match than to any other. The list is arranged under diameters, and gives in columns letters indicating, for tablets, whether coated or plain, the shape, and markings or, for capsules, whether soft or hard and the shape. The user is thus led either to a specific answer or to a short list, beyond which he must bring to bear knowledge or deductions from the circumstances of the case.

While the endeavour was made to approach every leading manufacturer, it has to be recognised that there may be tablets in circulation that did not come to our notice in compiling the list. The Guide offers a veritable lifeline in indicating to the clinician the possible cause of trouble, enabling him to apply the appropriate antidote to save a life or relieve an untoward effect. So much more than a revision that it has been designated Mark 2, it represents a pragmatic and common-sense solution to problems beyond a simple theoretical and obvious answer.

With some tablets, such as those that bear embossed or engraved designs unique to a single maker and a single formula, no problem exists other than of recognising the mark. The Guide lists those marks which are meaningful in the search, omitting as unnecessary actual names of products.

We make, and need make, no apology that some tablets will slip through that net. That is inherent in a situation in which so many plain, unmarked tablets of common shape are in circulation, only to be identified by chemical test. The size and detail of the tabulated information in the Guide are their own witness to the vast number of product that may, in practice, be tracked down by one means or another to yield, without benefit of label, their secret of content or dosage quantity.

There is similarly no need to labour the situations in which the Guide is called upon to prove its value—many are all too alarmingly prevalent, but the Guide has also its routine uses at the counter. In the effort to trace what may have caused an untoward reaction, a calamity, even a death, many people are apt to be implicated. The most obvious are, first, the medical practitioner to whose attention the victim—whether his own patient or somebody else's—may be brought; secondly the pharmacist in hospital or at the counter whose expert advice is urgently sought; or thirdly the police officer who may be called in to deal with an accident or a suspected crime. Others will be concerned less frequently, according to the circumstances of the emergency. To all of them the Guide is an invaluable pilot, but its highest value, without much question must always be to the pharmacist, because

it is he who knows most about tablets and capsules and their contents and can most readily relate his knowledge to special circumstances.

In a modest way we are proud of having brought so high a degree of order and "traceability" from the immense amount of material provided (most readily, it is acknowledged) by the manufacturers concerned, to whom we now express our appreciation and thanks. At the same time we are kept from boasting by being conscious that our contribution is but imperfect and temporary—doomed to become quickly "dated" by the introduction of new tablets, apparently without cease. One great advantage of the new system is that specifications of new tablets as they come on the market can be geared to the colour charts and diagrams, without waiting for a complete new edition of the Guide to be compiled. It is planned to give that new information by means of the Guide to New Medicaments published monthly or oftener in the *C. & D.* (the feature is being extended to include, for new introductions, indications of size, shape, colour, markings and code

number in the manner of the tables in the Guide itself). It has to be accepted, of course, that tablets in new colours not shown in the charts may all too probably make their appearance. If so they must, for a period, be ascribed to a colour in the chart that may be a far from good match (it is just an oddity that there are two colours in the present chart for which no corresponding tablets at present exist). Any such new tablet will be earmarked for more representative matching at the next full reprint of the Guide.

Suggestions from users will always be welcomed—assuming that they are capable of being acted upon—but it is fair to reiterate that, just as no possibility exists that every tablet on the market can be identified from its physical characteristics, so there is no system of colour printing that gives a perfect match in all circumstances.

Copies of the Guide may be obtained from the Circulation Manager, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, price 20s. each (postage included).

NEW BOOKS

Vitamin Assay: Tested Methods

ROLF STROHECKER and HEINZ M. HENNING, *Verlag Chemie G.m.b.H.* P.O. Box 129/149, 694 Weinheim/Bergstrasse, Germany. Sponsored by *E. Merk, A.G.*, Darmstadt. Translated from the German by D. D. Libman. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pp. 360, with forty-two figures and eight coloured plates. DM 48.00 = \$12.00 (85s. approx.).

THE widespread use of vitamins in pharmaceutical preparations, foods and animal feeding-stuffs has necessitated the development of reliable methods for their quantitative assay. Published methods are widely scattered throughout the technical literature of many specialised disciplines—in journals devoted to food and drugs, pharmacy, medicine, analytical chemistry, biochemistry and microbiology, as well as in pharmacopoeias and official publications and in numerous text-books. It is difficult, therefore, for the analyst, especially if he is a newcomer to this field, to know where to seek guidance or which methods to select from the many alternatives available. Strohecker and Henning's book does much to remedy this situation by bringing together in one well produced volume a collection of carefully chosen methods for all the principal vitamins. The authors do not claim that the methods described are necessarily the best available, but all have the merit of having been tried and proven in their own laboratories. Most of the procedures are based on known methods in the literature and a few on the authors' own investigations.

The book opens with a useful introduction dealing with general principles and miscellaneous technical details. Each vitamin is then dealt with in turn and a variety of alternative methods—chemical, physicochemical and where applicable, microbiological—are described for each. The analytical directions are supplemented throughout with references to the literature and with discussions of the applicability of the methods. The authors' experience is mainly in the examination of medical and pharmaceutical preparations, but guidance is also given on the application of the methods to natural products. That aspect, however, in accordance with the author's policy of detailing only procedures of which they have practical experience, is dealt with rather less fully. Novelli's double-enzyme system, for instance, involving the use of intestinal phosphatase and pigeon-liver extract for the quantitative liberation of pantothenic acid from its bound forms, is not mentioned at all, though that procedure is now generally accepted and widely used. Similarly the complicated problem of the assay of folic acid in natural products receives scant attention.

A useful chapter on vitamin E deals not only with its assay in pharmaceutical products but also with the application of chromatography to the separation of the tocopherols when natural products are to be assayed. Indeed a valuable feature of the book is its frequent reference to chromatography for the elimination of interfering sub-

stances and of thin-layer chromatography for checking the specificity of the results obtained. The procedure used in the microbiological assays differs from the usual practice in this country in that the tubes, containing double-strength basal medium, plus 80 per cent. by volume of the appropriate-strength glucose solution, are capped and sterilised before the addition of the test extracts. A series of dilutions of the latter, in 1-ml volumes, is then added aseptically. The procedure would appear to be more laborious than sterilisation of the tubes and their contents after addition of the extracts, and presumably it requires (though that is not stated) that the dilutions of the extracts and of the standard solutions should themselves be sterilised or prepared aseptically.

The various assay media are conveniently collected together in an appendix. A composite table showing the composition of all the media is followed by details of the stock solutions required for their preparation. Unfortunately this section appears to be by no means free from errors. The table shows the biotin-free medium for *L. arabinosus*, for example, as containing only 8 gm. of sodium acetate per litre, but making up from the stock solutions as directed would give 20 gm. per litre—as in the nicotinic acid and pantothenic acid-free media for that organism. Similarly the vitamin levels given for the biotin-free medium are only one-tenth of those provided by the stock solutions in the volumes given, whilst the levels of phosphates and inorganic salts are four times as high. There are discrepancies, too, in the nicotinic acid and pantothenic acid-free media for which biotin levels of 80 and 0.8 μ gm. per litre respectively are indicated; the stock solutions provide 0.8 μ gm. in each case. There are also inconsistencies in the inorganic salt concentrations for those media. The general excellence of the book makes those errors all the more regrettable, and it is to be hoped they will be corrected in a subsequent edition. As a comprehensive and up-to-date compendium of methods, and as a key to the literature on vitamin assay, the book should certainly find a place in any laboratory concerned with the subject.—*S.A.P.*

A NEW FILMSTRIP

"Health Check Up"

Camera Talks, Ltd., 31 North Row, London, W.1. 35-mm. filmstrip. Colour. Thirty-seven frames. 52s., including teaching notes.

PRODUCED under the supervision of the medical director of the Institute of Directors and the medical officer of health, City of Salford, the filmstrip deals with rich and poor, young and old, healthy and sick. A frame on undetected illness points out that only a fraction of the illness in the country comes to the notice of the general practitioner and simple screening tests are needed that will seek to recognise significant deviations from the normal.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

REASSURING news for pharmacists was given by THE PRESIDENT (Mr. J. P. O'Donnell) at the meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, held in Dublin on February 8, about the Diseases of Animals Bill, at present before the *Dail*. Mr. O'Donnell told how a deputation from the Council, which had been received by Mr. Haughey (Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries), had been given to understand that it was not the Minister's intention to make any Order affecting veterinary preparations without first consulting the Society. The president said that the deputation had impressed on the Minister the concern felt by pharmacists about a section of the Bill that would give the Minister power to make an Order prohibiting the treatment of animals or poultry with serum or vaccine. To allay that fear the Minister had said that, even if he should decide to make such an Order, it would need the sanction of the *Dail* prior to becoming operative.

Mr. O'Donnell went on to recall how the Bill, introduced during the newspaper strike, had already passed two stages before the Council had heard of it. They had immediately asked the Minister to receive a deputation. The new Bill, added the president, had changed nothing, but they had had to examine the possibility of a Ministerial Order becoming a weapon. The Minister had confessed he had certain promotions on hand, such as mastitis and liver-fluke schemes, but had given assurances to allay possible anxiety amongst members of the Society.

MR. F. LOUGHMAN said the really reassuring point was that the Minister had intimated he would keep in contact with the Council. When a Minister made an Order he could count on the support of the Government. Inevitably that meant it would be accepted by the House.

Minister's Assurance to Deputation

MR. R. J. POWER said the Minister had assured members he was satisfied with the existing scheme for distributing vaccines for sheep ailments and did not visualise any change. He also appreciated the advisory function of the rural pharmacist. The Minister's acceptance that pharmacists could play a vital part in schemes affecting animal treatments was a source of satisfaction, said Mr. Power, who said he had thought, before meeting the Minister, that officials of the Department might consider there were outlets other than pharmaceutical for those medicines. He now felt confident that the Minister had a clear picture of the pharmacist's proper function. MR. V. G. MCELWEE thought members should seek for better control over the distribution of sheep vaccines than existed at present.

Kerry Chemists' Association, said MR. T. J. HARTY, was disturbed that, in the national scheme for control of mastitis, as recommended by the Agricultural Institute at Moor Park, Fermoy, no mention had been made of pharmacists. THE PRESIDENT said the Council shared the same concern. "We regard ourselves as entitled to consideration under the heading of 'actively interested sections of the community,' and already have made representations that we should be included in any body established. The report of the last meeting of Council may have given the impression that the veterinary subcommittee was not active in matters affecting the livelihood of pharmacists, but nothing could be further from the truth."

MR. D. J. KENNELLY said that all pharmacists were conscious of the dangers of the indiscriminate and haphazard uses of antibiotics in animal treatments. In a scheme for mastitis control pharmacists, if asked to assist, would have to work in close association with the laboratories dealing with the identification of the bacteria responsible for the infection. MR. M. L. CASHMAN considered that the first step should be the elimination of all "carriers" in herds. If pharmacists undertook to carry a complete range of

products necessary for the elimination of mastitis their services would, he believed, be utilised in the proposed campaign. The Council would also be able to give an assurance to those in charge of the scheme that any medicine ordered would be available to the farmer. Where clinical evidence was made available, the pharmacist would be able to play a complementary part in the treatment. He suggested that the Agricultural Institute should be assured that adequate supplies of specific preparations would be available from pharmacists at all times, and that farmers could be certain that the recommended product would be supplied.

Mr. Power reported that, at a joint meeting of the veterinary subcommittee of the Council and the Irish Drug Association, basic problems had been discussed and it had been recommended that the Department should be informed that pharmacists were prepared to participate in the various national schemes.

MR. M. F. WALSH supported the views expressed by Mr. Cashman, and proposed that the Council should keep in touch with the Department of Agriculture over any promotion schemes envisaged for animal treatment. He felt it was imperative to contact the Department and establish how pharmacists could integrate themselves into any proposed national scheme.

The assistant registrar (Mr. M. J. Cahill) reported that, at a meeting between the Post-graduate Education Committee and representatives of the Council, Mr. Boyd (director of the Committee) had pointed out that the suggested course on veterinary pharmacy would take twelve months to organise.

A practical course in bacteriology had been proposed as an alternative. Mr. Boyd had subsequently decided that it would not be feasible to tour the country giving practical courses in bacteriology, and had suggested instead that, if he could be assured of a sale of 750 copies, he would produce a booklet on veterinary hygiene selling at 7s. 6d.

MR. CASHMAN said that, at the interview with officials of the Department it had been suggested that pharmacists could play an important rôle in spreading information and assisting farmers in the prevention of animal diseases. It was decided to defer a decision until further consultations had taken place with the Department.

MR. M. J. MULREANY, who asked for confirmation that Latin was not obligatory for the Assistants' Entrance examination and whether French or a modern European language could be substituted, was told by the registrar (MR. J. C. COLEMAN) that that was correct. MR. CASHMAN reported that Assistants were perturbed that there was some intention to abolish the qualification of pharmaceutical assistant. Following the report of the last Council meeting the impression had been gained that some change was contemplated, and he thought the president should make a statement to clarify the position. MR. M. COSTELLO said he also had been approached about the matter.

THE PRESIDENT said that that was the first he had heard of any such disquiet and he was at a loss to know how anybody could possibly read such an intention into the report that had appeared. He told Mr. H. P. Corrigan that no change whatever was contemplated in the status of the assistant.

Dignified Public Relations

MR. T. R. MILLER congratulated the Pharmaceutical Association on the dignified and effective manner in which it had replied to unfavourable publicity concerning community pharmacists that had appeared in a daily paper. MR. T. B. O'SULLIVAN said the Association's rejoinder had been much appreciated by pharmacists. MR. POWER said that what had really impressed him was that the statement

by the Association had drawn no critical comment in reply. The president added his congratulations.

MR. G. C. O'NEILL said that some pharmacists thought it was the Council and not the Association that had replied, and had wrongly considered that the Council was engaging in something that should not concern it. They apparently did not understand the difference between the Council and the Association and some confusion appeared to exist in the public mind in that respect.

Adding his tribute to the Association MR. WALSH said he appreciated Mr. O'Neill's comment and added that perhaps, with the advent of the new organ, *An Cógaiscoir*, the problem would be eliminated. MR. MCELWEE thought that the reply had not gone far enough. No mention had been made in it of a professional fee. He considered the time had arrived when they should publicise the fact that their fee at present was 3s. 6d. and that they were entitled to it. MR. MILLER agreed that the problem was to get pharmacists thinking along professional lines. The Association had done all it could to stimulate members to join. THE PRESIDENT, in agreeing there was confusion concerning the two titles, said the Association was parallel to similar bodies looking after the interests of the medical, veterinary and dental professions.

While the Association was much indebted to the Society, said MR. MILLER, it did not want to be identified with it. There might be too close a resemblance in the titles. The Association was not getting the support it deserved from pharmacists and was operating on a shoe-string. The choice of title might be misleading, but nothing could be done about it at that stage as they had had a medal engraved and had the name printed on their stationery. Correspondence was addressed from his pharmacy in St. Stephen's Green, and he failed to understand how any pharmacist could confuse letters from the two sources, whatever excuse there might be for the general public.

MR. POWER said the fault lay in the fact that the Society had been obliged in the past to make public comment on matters that were outside its function. THE PRESIDENT said that the public would eventually understand the respective functions of the two bodies. He described as "a scurrilous attack" a reference to pharmacists in a provincial paper, and it was decided to refer the matter to the Association.

A Symposium on Parasites

THE REGISTRAR reported that a symposium on "The Control and Treatment of Parasites in Animals and Man" was being held at University College, Belfield, Dublin, at 2.30 p.m. on February 25. It had been organised by the Institute of Biology of Ireland and the Institute of Biology, Northern Ireland branch, the symposium would be presided over by Professor P. J. Cannon. A buffet supper in the zoological gardens would follow at 7.30.

MR. M. J. MULREANY said that, as the hour did not suit provincial pharmacists, it would be of great assistance if the symposium could be taped and circulated. THE REGISTRAR said the permission of the organisers would have to be obtained.

Notification of a lecture on "Recent Developments in the Production of Viral Vaccines" by Professor P. N. Meenan in the College at 8 p.m. on March 4 was received from PROFESSOR R. F. TIMONEY (Dean of the College of Pharmacy).

Members expressed satisfaction at a reply from the Department of Justice to a letter from the Council on March 11, 1965 (on the disposal of fines imposed under the Pharmacy Act, 1962), notifying that the Minister had made an Order providing for the payment to the Society of such fines. The Order stated—"Every fine imposed in respect of an offence under the Pharmacy Act, 1962, shall, in lieu of being paid into the Exchequer, be paid to the Society and applied for the purposes of the Pharmacy Acts, 1875-1962." MR. O'SULLIVAN asked if fines could be increased under the Act, and THE PRESIDENT replied "Under the new Act they will."

In a letter from MR. F. S. BARROW (registrar and secretary, South African Pharmacy Board) a cutting from the *Government Gazette*, dated January 21, had been enclosed recognising the Licence certificate of the Society for purposes of registration in that country. Replying to MR. SEMPLE, who asked if any reciprocity agreements had subsequently been entered into with any other countries, THE REGISTRAR said that arrangements existed with countries such as New Zealand and Australia, but the South African agreement was the only new one that had recently been entered into.

A Responsibility of the Society

A letter from the Killala, co. Mayo, branch of the Irish Countrywomen's Association drew attention to the absence of any pharmacy in the town. Mr. Walsh said the letter indicated that pharmacists were recognised as giving a service. Under the White Paper it would be necessary to ensure a comprehensive service for the entire country. MESSRS. CASHMAN and KENNELLY disagreed with the opinion expressed by MR. MILLER that the matter was one for the I.D.A. MR. SEMPLE said it should not be forgotten though that other places had too many pharmacists. MR. CASHMAN's suggestion that the Association should be asked for statistics of the area was agreed to. The letter should point out that the Society would be glad to see every part of the country adequately provided for. MR. MILLER agreed that the Society had been set up to produce pharmacists, but said its functions did not include telling them where to practise. MR. KENNELLY replied that when the Society had been established there had been a shortage of pharmacists and druggists had been brought in. In 1908 another Act had been introduced to ensure that farmers got their requirements. Nobody wanted to dictate, but the Society had a duty to see that each section of the country was adequately catered for.

THE PRESIDENT said they would have to tackle the problem, perhaps having discussions with the Department of Health. Possibly there were so many medical cards in the area that a pharmacist could not make a living there, but they should encourage, so far as possible, some pharmacist to cover the area. MR. POWER pointed out that it was not a deficiency of pharmacists but a deficiency of pharmaceutical outlets that caused the problem. A licence was essential to ensure that the pharmacist should be allowed to continue in practice.

Arising out of the Law Committee's report it was decided, subject to the opinion of the law adviser, to institute proceedings against a Drogheda trader for breaches of the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts.

The Council considered an account contained in a local paper forwarded by Mr. J. Connell, M.P.S.I., of an inquest on a baby in Tullamore. The death had been caused by a tablet used for testing butter-fat content of milk, and the coroner had stated that there should be a tightening up in the manner in which such tablets could be supplied to farmers. In some cases the creameries left the tablets on top of churns to be collected. The coroner had added that a chemist was required to have a qualified assistant to give out poisonous substances in properly labelled containers, and farmers receiving those tablets should be advised that they were dangerous. MR. POWER remarked that the mishap had been all the more tragic because there was an alternative method of testing butter-fat content that did not involve the use of corrosive-sublimite tablets. The registrar was instructed to bring the matter to the attention of the Department of Health.

THE PRESIDENT said that, since the January meeting of Council, the Minister for Health had introduced a White Paper on the Health Services and their future development. In the section dealing with the supply of drugs, medicines and appliances to persons on the General Medical Services register, the White Paper had stated that the Department of Health "hopes to negotiate a satisfactory and economical scheme with representatives of the retail phar-

maceutical chemists under which prescriptions given by doctors to patients under the service would be dispensed by retail chemists from stocks supplied by the Health Authority." The president continued: "This statement would seem to convey that it is envisaged that eligible persons who heretofore received their medicines from dispensaries will now have them dispensed by community pharmacists from materials supplied on requisition—I presume from the local authority. While the Minister prefaces this section with a statement that it would be possible to provide a pharmaceutical service otherwise, I am hopeful that the scheme outlined by the Minister will be negotiated. If and when these negotiations are satisfactorily completed it will mean that a grievance which the Council and other pharmaceutical bodies endeavoured to remedy for many years will be rectified. The negotiations are based on the principle of a professional fee for services rendered; and as the impact of this new approach will affect pharmacists to a varying degree in different areas, I would counsel every pharmacist to estimate to the best of his judgment how he may be affected by the new proposals. The exercise would be simpler if the amount of the professional fee were known but this has to be determined by the negotiating committee and the Department of Health."

Order of Priorities

The president referred to proposals for the supply of drugs by health authorities to persons in the middle income group who were unable to obtain drugs in the ordinary way. He said that no consultations on the proposal had yet taken place and an opinion could not be offered until the views of the Department became known. "Individual pharmacists are bound to have definite views on the value of their services in a scheme of this type, but it is advisable that those views should be discussed only with pharmaceutical colleagues at this stage. Later, when the recommendations of the negotiating committee are made known, every pharmacist will be given an opportunity of expressing his views and the Council will be glad to benefit by them."

THE REGISTRAR read a letter stating that the local health authority had been experiencing difficulty in arranging for the services of a compounder in the Carrick-on-Suir area. MR. LOUGHMAN said that, since the letter had been forwarded, an arrangement had been made under which prescriptions from the dispensary could be dispensed—at the expense of the Health Authority—at any local pharmacy.

Arising out of the Education Committee's report, the registrar was instructed to write to the International Pharmaceutical Federation to ask for information about the practice of pharmacy in other European countries.

Apologies for absence were received from Miss Cunniffe and Mr. M. Power.

The registrar reported the deaths of Patrick Joseph Lawler, M.P.S.I.; Wilfrid O'Donnell, M.P.S.I., and Mary Murphy, Assistant.

Change of name in the Register was granted to Mrs. Eleanor M. Hutch (née Leahy), M.P.S.I., and Mrs. Mary T. Russell (née Keegan), Pharmaceutical Assistant, marriage certificates having been submitted.

Restored to the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists were Ann Galvin (née Dineen), L.P.S.I.; Nora Frances Wrixon, L.P.S.I.; Catherine Mullen, L.P.S.I.; Thomas Farmer, L.P.S.I.

Dr. Peat Cheon Chang was registered as a Pharmaceutical Chemist, an L.A.H. certificate having been submitted.

The following changes of address were noted:—Mrs. Teresa A. Casey, L.P.S.I., to 13 Wainsfort Drive, Terenure, Dublin, 6; Mrs. Susan C. McGarvey, L.P.S.I., to Silvertown, Limavady Road, Derry; Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy, M.P.S.I., to 81 Lansdown Lane, Weston, Bath, Somerset, England; Mrs. Bridget D. O'Donnell, L.P.S.I., to Moville, Lifford, co. Donegal; Miss Claire M. Ryan, L.P.S.I., to 108 Sandford Road, Ranelagh, Dublin, 6; Miss Gertrude E. Costello, to 26 Oakley Road, Ranelagh, Dublin, 6; E. Cassidy, L.P.S.I., to 283 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin, 6; N. P. MacManus, M.P.S.I., to 32 Cypress Grove North, Templeogue, Dublin, 6; P. J. Morgan, M.P.S.I., to 22 Callary Road, Mount Merrion; D. G. Murphy,

M.P.S.I., to 20 Maunsell's Road, Taylor's Hill, Galway; M. Cronin, to 110 Lower Drumcondra Road, Dublin, 9.

Peter Charles Connolly, Old Church Street, Athenry, co. Galway; Jane Frances Price, Raharney, Mullingar, co. Westmeath, and Anne Marie Therese D'Alton, Main Street, Borris, co. Carlow, were granted registration in the Pharmaceutical Assistants' Preliminary registrar.

Elected to membership were Aidan O'Shea, L.P.S.I., Blackpool Bridge, Cork; Thomas R. Lester, L.P.S.I., 106 Patrick Street, Cork; William Harrington, L.P.S.I., McCurtain Street, Cork, and James O'Farrell, L.P.S.I., Maxine, Glasheen Road, Cork.

Nominated for membership were Irene R. Manley, L.P.S.I., Ballybay, co. Monaghan; Dymphna O'Donnell, L.P.S.I., Moville, Lifford, co. Donegal; Thomas McGuinn, L.P.S.I., Cashel, Curry, Ballymote, co. Sligo; Aidan Murphy, L.P.S.I., New Street, Bantry, co. Cork; John Williams, L.P.S.I., Circular Road, Kilkee, co. Clare, and Thomas Farmer, L.P.S.I., Lios-Mor, Oaklands, Salthill, Galway.

Members present were:—Messrs. M. L. Cashman; T. R. Miller; W. E. Boles; H. P. Corrigan; M. Costello; C. J. Cremen; J. Gleeson; T. J. Harty; G. C. O'Neill, V. G. McElwee; D. J. Kennelly; F. Loughman; M. J. Mulreany; J. B. Murphy; T. B. O'Sullivan; R. J. Power; R. J. Semple and M. F. Walsh.

THE REGISTRAR reported, at a meeting of the Benevolent Fund which followed, that he had received a cheque for £163 from Mr. John Campbell, Ballinasloe, representing the proceeds of the recent annual dinner-dance of the West of Ireland Chemists' Association. On the motion of MR. MILLER, seconded by THE PRESIDENT, the thanks of the Council were expressed to the Association on its achievement. A number of grants were passed for payment.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

A FURTHER stage in the inauguration of refresher courses for pharmacists at Belfast College of Technology was discussed at the monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland in Belfast on February 17. Dr. Shaw (head of the department of pharmacy at the College) described plans to start the one-week courses in September. The co-operation of the Northern Ireland General Health Services Board is being sought towards meeting the expenses of the pharmacists involved, and Dr. Shaw is informing the Council later of the type of course envisaged. The Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority has already asked the Council to look into the arrangements for the course, and it is thought that a one-week course will take in about twenty to twenty-five pharmacists.

Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. Anderson, Moore, W. Donaldson and J. G. Pollock.

The Council approved the readmission to the register of Mr. D. C. Sutherland and Mr. R. Halliday.

Any Business Questions?

Is a pharmacy affected by the new plan for investment incentive payments?

ONLY adversely. Where previously all new capital expenditure on plant and fixtures qualified for investment allowance, that is no longer the case. Instead incentive payments will be made, mainly to businesses engaged in manufacture. Retail business will not enjoy any of those benefits at all.

Does the ban on entertaining expenses extend to seasonable gifts and the like?

THERE is, of course, no ban on entertaining. The position is that any such expenses are not allowed as deductions in computing profits chargeable to income tax or corporation tax. The disallowance extends to all gifts except gifts worth no more than £1 each and which bear the donor's name prominently displayed as an advertisement.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23: There was little change in the volume of trading in CRUDE DRUGS during the week. The number of price movements were about equally divided between upward and downward changes.

CARDAMOMS were firm particularly for shipment where 34s. per lb. was asked for Alleppy greens against 31s. 6d. for spot supplies; prime seed at 42s., c.i.f., was up 5s. 6d. lb. CINNAMON QUILLS for shipment also rose after a period of stability. Most GINGERS were either unchanged or somewhat easier with the exception of Cochin for shipment which was marked up by 15s. a cwt. IPECACUANHA was fairly steady and SENEGA one shilling per lb. dearer on the spot with no shipment offers. SQUILL (white) was down 5s. cwt. Lower also (per lb.) were PERU BALSAM for shipment (by one shilling); COLOCYNTH PULP on the spot (threepence) and most PEPPERS (three-half-pence). Chinese and Brazilian MENTHOLS were also down by from sixpence to 1s. 3d. lb. according to source and delivery.

In ESSENTIAL OILS the price of LEMONGRASS fell by 3s. kilo to 26s. 6d. PEPPERMINT—Chinese and Brazilian—were down between threepence and sixpence per lb. Also lower were CAMPHOR white oil (three-half-pence) and forward rates for CITRONELLA.

The schedules for MERCURIALS have been adjusted downwards as a result of the lower value of the metal announced in the previous week.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Prices below may be subject to temporary import surcharge.

AMIDOPYRIN. — Per lb. 16s. 8d. for 5-cwt. lots; 1-cwt., 17s. 5d.

AMPHETAMINE. — BASE is 150s. per kilo in 5-kilo lots and SULPHATE, 120s.; DEX-AMPHETAMINE, 270s. per kilo for 10 kilos.

AMYLOBARBITONE. — B.P.C. is 74s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots. SODIUM is 10s. per kilo more.

BARBITONE. — SODIUM derivative is 46s. 8d. per kilo for 50-kilo lots.

BUTOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 80s. per kilo for 25-kilo lots and over.

CITRATES.—(Per kilo):—

	50 kilos	250 kilos	1,000 kilos
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
SODIUM ...	5 4	4 10	4 8
POTASSIUM ...	5 7	5 1	4 11
IRON AND AMMONIUM ...	9 8	9 4	9 1

COCAINE. — 35-oz. lots HYDROCHLORIDE, 105s. per oz., ALKALOID, 115s. per oz. Subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

CYCLOBARBITONE. — Under 25 kilos: 73s. per kilo. CALCIUM, 80s. per kilo.

HEXOBARBITONE. — 25-kilo lots or over, 115s. per kilo.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—B.P., from 28s. to 35s. per cwt. in carboys, ex works.

MERCURY DERIVATIVES.—Rates (per kilo) for under 50-kilo lots—AMMONIATED MERCURY, B.P., powder, 127s.; PERCHLORIDE, B.P.C., powder, 109s.; SUBCHLORIDE (calomel), B.P.C., 126s.; OXIDES, yellow, B.P.C., 131s., red B.P.C., 1949, 136s.; IODIDE, B.P.C., 1954 (25-kilo lots), 95s.

METHADONE HYDROCHLORIDE. — Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 2s. 6d. per gm. for 100-gm. lots.

METHYL PHENOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 78s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

NARCOTINE. — ALKALOID and HYDROCHLORIDE, 11s. 4d. per oz. (399s. 6d. kilo) for under 35-oz. lots. Containers below 1-kilo charged 1s. 6d. per container.

OPIATES.—Home trade prices (per kilo) subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

	1 kilo and over	Under 1 kilo
	s. d.	s. d.
CODEINE		
ALKALOID ...	1,903 0	1,939 0
HYDROCHLORIDE ...	1,665 0	1,701 0
PHOSPHATE ...	1,445 0	1,480 0
SULPHATE ...	1,665 0	1,701 0
MORPHINE		
ACETATE ...	1,762 0	1,798 0
ALKALOID ...	2,159 0	2,194 0
HYDROCHLORIDE ...	1,762 0	1,798 0
SULPHATE ...	1,762 0	1,798 0
TARTRATE ...	2,115 0	2,150 0
ETHYLMORPHINE		
ALKALOID ...	2,229 0	2,265 0
HYDROCHLORIDE ...	1,903 0	1,939 0
DIAMORPHINE		
ALKALOID ...	2,106 0	2,141 0
HYDROCHLORIDE ...	1,930 0	1,965 0

OXALIC ACID. — Imported material is about £200 per ton.

PETHIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 5-kilo lots, 300s. per kilo.

PHENOBARBITONE. — Spot rates 50-kilo lots, 47s. 6d. per kilo. SODIUM SALT, 54s. 6d.

PHOLCODINE. — 8-oz. lots, 95s. 9d. per oz. (3,377s. per kilo).

PHTHALYL SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 31s. per kilo.

QUINALBARBITONE.—SODIUM and ACID are 105s. for less than 25-kilo lots.

SODIUM ACETATE.—B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilos, 4s. 0½d. per kilo.

SODIUM BENZOATE. — One-ton lots, 2s. 7½d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 2s. 9½d.

SODIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P., 1-cwt. bags £19 3d. per ton for 8-ton lots.

SODIUM BROMATE.—50-kilo lots, 12s. per kilo, 1,000 kilos, 9s. 6d. per kilo.

SODIUM CARBONATE. — (Per cwt.), B.P.C. exsiccated, 1-cwt., 90s.; 5-cwt., 85s.; 1-ton, 80s.

SODIUM CHLORIDE. — Vacuum dried, 172s. 9d. per ton in paper sacks for 6-ton lots, delivered London.

SODIUM CYCLAMATE. — Fifty-kilo lots offered at 9s. 11d. per kilo in free packages, delivered.

SODIUM FLUORIDE. — B.P.C., 1934, 50-kilo kegs, 8s. 7d. per kilo.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE. — FLAKE, £36 15s. per ton in 8-ton lots, STICKS, B.P. 1958, 50-kilos, 11s. 4d. per kilo in 5-kilo tin; PELLETS, 5s. kilo for 250-kilo lots.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE. — B.P. grade £47 17s. 6d. per ton. Commercial grade less 10s. per ton.

SODIUM NITRATE. — B.P. 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 8d. per kilo.

SODIUM PERBORATE. — (Per ton). TETRAHYDRATE (minimum 10 per cent. available oxygen), £142 5s. in 1-cwt. kegs; £134 15s. in 1-cwt. bags; PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE (minimum 15 per cent. available oxygen) is £309 15s.

SODIUM PERCARBONATE. — (Per ton). £173 15s. in kegs (bags £7 10s. per ton lower) for minimum 12½ per cent. available oxygen.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE. — B.P. crystals 4s. 11d. per kilo; POWDER, 6s. 1d.

SODIUM SALICYLATE. — One-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 11d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s.; 1-cwt., 4s. 2d.

SODIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. from £15 per ton as to crystal, B.P. exsiccated about £66 per ton.

SODIUM SULPHITE. — Four-ton lots: photo. quality, £28 per ton in bags.

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE. — Photographic crystals in paper-lined bags, £25 per ton in 4-ton lots.

SUCCINYL SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 32s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHACETAMIDE. — 50-kilo lots, 54s. per kilo; SODIUM, 55s.

SULPHADIAZINE.—Five-kilo lots, 65s. per kilo; 50-kilo lots, 60s.

SULPHADIMIDINE. — 50-kilo lots are 60s. per kilo.

SULPHAGUANIDINE.—100-kilo lots, about 19s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHAMETHIAZOLE. — Per kilo, 5-kilo lots, 100s.; 50-kilos, 95s.

SULPHANILAMIDE.—50-kilo lots, 13s. 1d. per kilo.

SULPHAPYRIDINE. — Five-kilo lots, 120s. per kilo.

SULPHATHIAZOLE. — 100 kilos, 32s. per kilo; 50 kilos, 33s.

UREA. — Pharmaceutical grade, £59 15s. per ton in 1-cwt. bags non-returnable; technical quality, £41 5s. per ton (4-ton lots).

Industrial Chemicals, Solvents

ACETALDEHYDE. — The 100 per cent. is £122 per ton minimum 1-ton lots.

ACETATES. — Per ton, spot in drums: AMYL, technical, £251 and B.S.S., £253. BUTYL, £128; ETHYL, £103; ISOBUTYL (80 per cent.), £105 and pure, £108; ISOPROPYL, £110; METHYL, 80 per cent., £142.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE. — 12-ton lots £103 per ton; 2½-ton, £107, tanker deliveries.

ACETONE. — One-ton lots spot £68 per ton in drums.

N-BUTYL ALCOHOL. — One-ton lots in drums, £127 per ton and one-drum lots, £136 per ton.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE. — In 40-gall. drums, 1 ton and under 2 tons, £83 15s.; 4 tons and upwards, £82 5s.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—Commercial grade £17 2s. 9d. per ton ex works, in carboys.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL. — Technical grade (99 per cent.) in tank car lots from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per gall.; anhydrous in drums, 7s. 1d. to 7s. 4½d. per gall.; in bulk, 6s. 11d. to 7s. 1d.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE. — One-ton lots, £103 per ton.

NAPHTHALENE. — Contract rates for phthalic grade are from £25 per ton in bulk, ex works; lower crystallising whizzed grades from £20 to £25 per ton ex works; ball and flake, £71.

PHTHALATES. — Prices (per ton) one-ton lots in drums: DI-BUTYL, £159; DI-ISOBUTYL, £154; DI-ETHYL, £171; DI-METHYL, £161.

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE.—Domestic material ex contract, £90 per ton.

SODA ASH. — Four-ton lots, from 300s. per ton delivered.

STEARATES.—Minimum 1-ton lots, ALUMINIUM (No. 1), £243 10s. per ton and (non-gel.), £281; CALCIUM (precipitated), £243 10s.; LEAD (30 per cent.), £245; MAGNESIUM (standard), £257 and (super-fine), £287. ZINC, £246 to £276 as to grade.

SULPHURIC ACID.—95° Baumé, £17 11s. per ton ex works, in carboys.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

AGAR. — Kobé No. 1, 13s. 6d. per lb. in bond; shipment, 14s., c.i.f. Spanish nominal on the spot at 16s., duty paid.

ALOES. — (Per cwt.). Cape primes, spot, 260s.; shipment, 255s., c.i.f., and Curaçao, 265s. spot; shipment, 260s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese, STAR, 150s. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 120s., c.i.f.

ANNATTO. — Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 290s. per cwt.

BALSAMS. — (Per lb.): CANADA: lower grade 32s. 6d. spot nominal. COPAIBA: B.P.C., spot, 14s. PERU: 23s. spot; shipment, 20s., c.i.f. TOLU: B.P., from 12s. 6d. to 35s.

BELLADONNA.—LEAVES, 6s. per lb., spot; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block, spot from £20 to £40 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU.—Spot, 5s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 5s., c.i.f.

CALUMBA.—Mozambique root, 130s. per cwt. spot.

CAMPOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 3d., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS.—(Per lb.). Alleppy greens, spot, 31s. 6d. Shipment, 34s., c.i.f. quoted. Ceylon greens, 32s. 6d., spot and 32s., c.i.f. Prime seed, none available spot; shipment, 42s., c.i.f.

CASCARA. — Spot, 225s. per cwt.; shipment, 216s., c.i.f.

CASSIA. — *Lignea*, whole for shipment, 230s. cwt., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE. — Belgian flowers 15s. to 16s. per lb., spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 2s. 7d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 5d., c.i.f.

CHILLIES.—Zanzibar, spot 460s. per cwt. Mombasa, 510s., spot.

CINNAMON.—BARK, Seychelles, 165s. cwt. spot; shipment, 127s. 6d., c.i.f.; QUILLS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.): 4 O's, 11s. 6d.; single O, 10s. 6d.; quillings, 5s. 9½d.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar, spot, 2s. 10½d. per lb. standard grade, shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL. — (Per lb.). Canary Isle silver-grey, 17s. 6d.; forward, 16s. 3d. landed; black-brilliant, 18s. 6d.; forward, 19s. 3d. landed. Peruvian silver-grey, 14s. 6d.

COCILLANA.—Bark, 3s. 6d. per lb. nominal. No shipment offers.

COLOCYNTH PULP. — Spot offered at 4s. 6d. per lb., shipment, 4s. 3d., c.i.f.

DIGITALIS.—*Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Portuguese—Spanish, spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s., c.i.f., nominal. Continental, 9s. 6d., spot.

GENTIAN. — Root, 185s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 95s. spot; 85s., c.i.f., for shipment; peeled, 210s. spot and 185s., c.i.f. African, spot, 229s. per cwt. Jamaican No. 3 spot, 375s., shipment, March–May shipment, 340s., c.i.f.; Cochín, spot, 275s.; shipment, 255s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 162s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 152s., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA. — Matto Grosso for shipment, 54s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 55s. Costa Rican, 72s. 6d., spot; second-hand sellers for shipment, 69s., c.i.f. Colombian, spot, 56s.; shipment not offering.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 32s., c.i.f.; spot, 33s. in bond (37s., duty paid); Brazilian for shipment, 38s., c.i.f.; spot, 38s., in bond (41s., duty paid).

MERCURY.—Spot £170 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 80's nominal; sound unassorted, 10s. 6d. East Indian for shipment b.w.p., 5s. 8d., c.i.f.

PAPAIN. — A parcel of East African is offered at 15s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot, easier at 4s. 2d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 11d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 2½d., spot; shipment, 3s. 1d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available, shipment, 360s., c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — No offers on spot or for shipment.

PODOPHYLLUM. — Spot per cwt.: *Emodi* 225s., spot; shipment, 210s., c.i.f.

QUILLIAIA.—For shipment, 150s. per cwt. c.i.f.; spot, 150s.

RHUBARB.—Various grades offered at from 5s. to 15s. per lb.

SAFFRON.—Mancha superior, spot, 725s. per lb.; Rio, 700s.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 3d., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE.—Spanish, 240s.; Turkish, 180s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 167s. 6d., spot. CELERY.—Indian, 170s., spot; shipment, 137s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 65s. 6d. Rumanian whole, 65s.; Rumanian splits, 56s., all duty paid; Moroccan for shipment, 57s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Cyprian, 360s.; Indian, 325s.; Moroccan, 350s., duty paid; Indian, 250s. Moroccan, 310s., both c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 130s., spot; shipment, 97s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 125s., duty paid; Indian, 150s. Shipment: Chinese, 115s., c.i.f.; Indian, 135s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK. — Moroccan, 65s., duty paid; shipment, 53s., c.i.f. MUSTARD. — English, 75s. to 95s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot 23s. per lb.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot; Prime No. 1, 2s.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked, 1s. 8d. to 2s. as to quality: spot, manufacturing, 1s. 1d.; shipment, 11d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked from 6s. to 8s.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK. — Spot offered at 4s. 6d. per lb.

SQUILL.—Italian, spot, 130s. per cwt.; shipment, 110s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STYRAX.—Spot, 16s. per lb. nominal.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para, spot, 5s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH.—Ribbon, No. 1, £175 per cwt.; No. 2, £160.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger, spot, 120s. per cwt.; shipment, current crop, 100s., c.i.f.; new crop, March–April, 105s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot, 336s. per cwt. nominal; shipment not offered. Continental root 375s. nominal spot; shipment offers difficult.

VANILLIN.—(Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import surcharge.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES' — Dar-es-Salaam, 425s., shipment, 402s. 6d., c.i.f., Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 365s., c.i.f. CANDELLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 290s.; shipment, 252s. 6d., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 580s.; shipment, 477s. 6d., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot quotations are 3s. 6d. per lb.; prompt shipment, 3s. 4d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Spanish sweet oil is 6s. 9d. per lb. spot.

ANISE. — Chinese, 9s. 1½d., spot, shipment, 8s. 10d., c.i.f.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian spot, 16s. 6d.; shipment, 16s., c.i.f.

CAMPOR, WHITE. — Chinese for shipment, 4s. 4d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot, 2s. 6d. lb., duty paid.

CINNAMON.—Firm. English-distilled, 50s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 130s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 25s.; Seychelles leaf from 9s., spot.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 4s. 6d.; shipment, 4s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan 4s. 8d., in bond and 4s. 7d., c.i.f. Chinese 4s. 5d. in bond; 4s. 5d., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf for shipment, 6s. 1d., c.i.f., spot, 6s. 1½d., in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil, ENGLISH, B.P., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. is 32s. 6d. per lb. JUNIPER WOOD, from 6s.

LEMON.—Sicilian from 26s. to 36s.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 26s. 6d. per kilo; shipment, 26s. 6d., c.i.f.

NUTMEG.—East Indian B.P. oil is about 73s. 6d. per lb. English distilled, 110s.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.) *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment offered at 13s., c.i.f. and spot, 13s. 3d. Brazilian for shipment, 14s., c.i.f.; spot, 14s. 3d. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 72s.; forward shipment, 82s. 6d. American from 39s. to 49s., as to source.

PINE. — *Pumilionis*, 20s. per lb., *sylvestris*, 8s.; *abietis*, 14s.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish, 13s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

SAGE. — Spanish, 22s. per lb.; Dalmatian, 26s.

SANDALWOOD. — Mysore, spot, 108s. per lb. East Indian for shipment, 108s., c.i.f.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot, 63s. to 67s. 6d. per lb. Chinese, 83s. per kilo, c.i.f.

TANGERINE.—Sicilian best quality about 40s. per lb.

THYME.—Red, 29s. 6d. per lb. for 45–50 per cent., duty paid.

VETIVER.—Bourbon, spot, 85s. to 90s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 135s.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 21: The failure on the part of United States SULPHUR producers to follow the boost in prices for Mexican sulphur has caused some concern. QUININE and QUINIDINE continue scarce with the resale price for U.S.P. grade quinidine now up 25 cents to \$6.50 per oz. The U.S. Government has released 291,000 oz. of quinine from its stockpile, in the hope that it will stabilise prices and to meet a need in Vietnam. An investigation has been launched through the Federal Trade Commission, to determine whether a world shortage and soaring costs of quinine are due to any monopoly or conspiracy. RUTIN advanced \$1 to \$16 per kilo. AGAR, No. 1 Kobé, was raised five cents to \$2.45 a lb., while No. 1 TRAGACANTH was lifted to \$4.60 (up 10 cents). PERU BALSAM declined 35 cents to a new level of \$3 per lb. Higher per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS were Florida ORANGE at 65 cents (up five cents), LEMONGRASS, \$2.10 (10 cents), GRAPEFRUIT, 80 cents (five cents) and PATCHOULI, \$17 (50 cents). SPEARMINT dropped \$1 to \$9.75 a lb.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"
February 2

Oestradiol ester and preparation thereof. E. Merck, A.G. 1,022,422.
Modified paper for photography. Kodak, Ltd. 1,022,449.
Coated paper for photography. Kodak, Ltd. 1,022,450.
Production of mannitol and sorbitol. Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc. 1,022,480.
Peptides. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 1,022,481.
Breathing apparatus employing two sources of breathing gas. Normalair, Ltd. 1,022,574.
Progesterone derivative and process for its production. Syntex Corporation. 1,022,591.
N-methyl 3-methyl-5-ethyl phenyl carbonate. Fisons Pest Control, Ltd. 1,022,632.
Benzodiazepine compounds. American Home Products Corporation. 1,022,642-45.
Combating fungi. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, N.V. 1,022,646.
Process for making a series of β -phenyl-propio-phenone derivatives, substituted in the 2- and 4-positions, and derivatives thereby obtained. Laboratorio Guidotti & C., S.p.A. 1,022,648.
Phentiazine derivative and a process for the preparation thereof. Soc. industrielle pour la Fabrication des Antibiotiques. 1,022,649.
Basically substituted ketones and process for preparing them. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,002,650.
Pharmaceutical compositions comprising phenothiazine and amitriptyline compounds. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,022,654.
Phenoxyacetyl pyrazoles and their preparation and use. Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,022,655.
Gelatin compositions. Fuji Shashin Film, K.K. 1,022,656.
Detergent briquettes. Procter & Gamble, Ltd. 1,022,680.
Triaminobenzene. Whiffen & Sons, Ltd. 1,022,733.
Phenolic antimicrobial compositions. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,022,744.
Substituted flavanols and their preparation. E. Merck, A.G. 1,022,745.
Tocopheryl 3,4-disubstituted cinnamates and their preparation. Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. 1,022,749.
Thiazole derivatives, their preparation and use as herbicides. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V. 1,022,750.
Use of fluorochloropropanes in combating pest organisms. Allied Chemical Corporation. 1,022,773.
Starch derivatives. A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. 1,022,810.
Preparation of 17 α -haloethynyl-steroids. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,022,862.
Salicyl-piperazine derivatives. Science Union et Cie, Soc. Francaise de Recherche Medicale. 1,022,866.
N - alkyl - α - α - diaryl - β - alkylaminopropionates. Abbott Laboratories. 1,022,868.
Derivatives of glycyrrhetic acid. Biorex Laboratories, Ltd. 1,022,869.
Organic compounds. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. 1,022,870.
Pharmaceutical compositions containing substituted piperidinal derivatives. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. 1,022,871.
Process for the production of formyl sulphonamides. Farbenfabrik Wolfen Veb. 1,022,874.
Compositions comprising pentaerythritol nicotinate for reducing the cholesterol content in blood. Bofors, A.B. 1,022,880.
Derivatives of dihydro-d-lysergic acid. Soc. Farmaceutici Italia. 1,022,935.
Amide derivatives of d-lysergic acid. Soc. Farmaceutici Italia. 1,022,936.
Substituted ureas and herbicidal compositions containing them. Allied Chemical Corporation. 1,022,939.
Substituted quinolines and method of preparing the same. Abbott Laboratories. 1,022,940.
Clarification of aqueous media. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. 1,022,941.
Homosteroids and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,022,953.
Process for the manufacture of N-substituted guanidine compounds. CIBA, Ltd. 1,022,955.

Amidines and process for preparing them. CIBA, Ltd. 1,022,957.
Basic alcohol esters of heterocyclic acids, compositions thereof; and method of making and using. A. H. Robbins Co., Inc. 1,022,960.
Sulphonamides and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,022,966.
Thiocelestosamine derivatives. Upjohn Co. 1,022,967.
Acyl derivatives of glycyrrhetic. Biorex Laboratories, Ltd. 1,022,968.
Dark slides for photographic film materials. Dainippon Screen, Seizo, K.K. 1,023,020.
Method and installation for filling sterilised containers in a sterile space with a sterilised substance and subsequent closure of said containers. Stork & Co.'s Apparatenfabriek, N.V. Gebr. 1,023,046.
British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from March 16.

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"
February 9

Ultra-violet absorbing filters. Corning Glass Works. 1,023,134.
Preparation of vitamin D₃. Canada Packers, Ltd. 1,023,145.
Preparation of crystalline vitamin D₃. Canada Packers, Ltd. 1,023,146.
Process for the production of malonic acid dinitrile from cyanacetamide. Lonza, Ltd. 1,023,167.
Production of carotene. Upjohn Co. 1,023,169.
Producing 5'-nucleotides by fermentation. Yamasa Shoyu Co., Ltd. 1,023,174.
Fractionation of mixtures of agarose and agaropectin. South African Inventions Development Corporation. 1,023,179.
Amino-acids and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,023,204.
As-triazino(5,6-6) indoles. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. 1,023,205.
Basic acid esters of heterocyclic alcohols, compositions thereof, and method of making and using. A. H. Robbins Co., Inc. 1,023,207.
Method of inhibiting the volatilisation of volatile organic materials. Omega Chemical Corporation. 1,023,213.
Substituted pyrido [2,3-e]-as-triazine 1-oxides. Abbott Laboratories. 1,023,218.
Esters of ruscogenin, their method of manufacture and applications thereof. Laboratoires Jouvenal. 1,023,219.
Production of carboxylic acid amides. H. Trommsdorff. 1,023,220.
Biochemical process for the production of arbo-side. Ajinomoto Co., Inc. 1,023,282.
Fatty compositions. Unilever, Ltd. 1,023,341.
Iron salt and pharmaceutical compositions thereof. Centre de Lyophilisation Pharmaceutique (Lyon-centre). 1,023,342.
Production of phosphonic acid. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,023,345.
Medicinal compositions containing dipotassium micate. Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd. 1,023,371.
Process for the preparation of 5-nitrofuryl compounds. Toyama Kagaku Kogyo, K.K. 1,023,381.
Salts of phenoxy methyl penicillin. Biochemie, G.m.b.H. 1,023,385.
Derivatives of 5-methyl-oxazoline. Chemische Werke Albert. 1,023,386.
Plant treatment process. Fisons Pest Control, Ltd. 1,023,421.
Photographic and cinematographic cameras. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,023,457-58.
Packed columns having a small diameter for gas chromatography. Beckman Instruments, Inc. 1,023,496.
Bait-insecticidal composition. Hooker Chemical Corporation. 1,023,503.
Light-sensitive photographic materials. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,023,504.
Treating infectious diseases in animals. Philips Roxane, Inc. 1,023,526.
Disinfectant preparations. Deutsche Solvaywerke, G.m.b.H. 1,023,527.
Preparation of photographic emulsion and complexes thereof. General Aniline & Film Corporation. 1,023,578.
Method of sterilising hygienic paper ware. Papierfabrick Gennop, N.V. 1,023,580.
Herbicidal mixtures. Schering, A.G. 1,023,587.

Zoom lenses. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,023,632.
Soap manufacture. Colgate - Palmolive Co. 1,023,654.
Photographic sensitive materials. Kodak, Ltd. 1,023,701.
Oxymethylphosphinic acids and salts thereof. Stauffer Chemical Co. 1,023,704.
7 α -methyl-androstenes and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,023,715.
Hydrophobic vinyl sulphones and related sulphone compounds and the treatment of textile therewith. I.C.I. (Organics), Ltd. 1,023,716.
Substituted 19-norandrost-5(10),-9(11)-dienes and method of preparing same. American Cyanamid Co. 1,023,719.
Resolution of enantiomorphous mixtures of amino-acids and derivatives thereof. Tanabe Seiyaku Co., Ltd. 1,023,746.
Trichlorobenzyl polyethers and herbicidal compositions thereof. Hooker Chemical Corporation. 1,023,784.
British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from March 23.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," February 16, No. 4564

For artificial sweetening materials for use in stimulating (1)
BOOTS SLIMTRIM, 881,213, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.
For preparations and substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; but not including soaps (3)
COLGATE OCTAGON, 887,033, by Colgate-Palmolive Co., New York, U.S.A.
For cosmetics (3)
DYNASTY, 871,724, by Mandarin Textiles, Ltd., Kowloon, Hong Kong.
For dentifrices containing fluorine (3)
FLUOCARIL DENTIFRICE, 875,078, by Laboratoires Goupil, S.A., Cachan, France.
For perfumes, cosmetics, toilet preparations (non-medicated), preparations for the hair, and per-fumed soap (3)
COOL DIAMOND, 887,387, by Goya, Ltd., London, W.1.
For non-medicated toilet preparations, perfumes, cosmetics, soaps, preparations for the hair, and dentifrices (3)
CHEVALIER JOYEUX, 881,585, by Metayzemes, Ltd., London, W.C.1.
For soaps, perfumes, cosmetics, bubble bath preparations (non-medicated), for toilet purposes; hair tonics and hair lotions; lotions and tonics, all being non-medicated toilet preparations for use after shaving (3)
Device with word **GIDGET**, 883,359, by Screen Gems, Inc., New York, U.S.A.
For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos and soaps (3)
WRANGLER, 882,926, by Blue Bell, Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina, U.S.A.
For preparations for the treatment of the skin and scalp, for external use (5)
LINCO-O-LIN, 865,152, by International Laboratories, Ltd., Chessington, Surrey.
For disinfectants and germicides (5)
BARBICIDE, 880,977, by King Research, Inc., New York, U.S.A.
For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances; infants', invalids', and dietetic foods; all containing enzymes or enzyme preparations (5)
AXZYME, 881,060, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.
For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of neoplasms (5)
HYDREA, 881,592, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Twickenham, Middlesex.
For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for veterinary use (5)
DEXA-SORB, 881,678, by Stevenson, Turner & Boyce, Ltd., Reading, Berks.
For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)
STAMPEN, 882,744, by Beecham Research Laboratories, Brentford, Middlesex. **SPAN-TRIN**, 883,306, by Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

WORLD TRADE

U.S. Measles Vaccine Contract.—In the United States a Federal contract for 1,500,000 doses of its measles vaccine has been awarded to Philips Roxane, Inc. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Philips Electronics and Pharmaceutical Industries Corporation). The exclusive contract, awarded on a competitive basis, is understood to have been issued by the Veterans Administration in association with the Communicable Disease Centre (an agency of the U.S. public health service). It is a first step in the plan to implement President Johnson's recently proclaimed programme to wipe out measles. Under the contract, Messrs. Philips Roxane will deliver a minimum of 1,500,000 doses of measles vaccine and be prepared to deliver, between March 1966 and February 1967, 5 million doses.

Trading in Sulphur.—The Pan American Sulphur Co., U.S.A., said on February 18, that its Mexican subsidiary, Azufre Pan Americana, S.A. de C.V., had been advised by Mexican authorities that sulphur export permits for 1966 had been tentatively set at 830,000 metric tons. It had been agreed that a further appraisal of newly discovered reserves would be made early in the months of March and June. The company had earlier expected that 1966 exports would be around the 1,500,000 ton level.—On February 19 Gulf Sulphur Corporation announced that it expected to export 320,000 tons of sulphur from Mexico in 1966 (same as in 1965). An earlier-announced formula allowing the company to raise its exports by 32,000 tons yearly, beginning in 1967, subject to certain limitations, remains in effect.—Italy imported 75,072 metric tons of sulphur in 1965 to meet estimated domestic requirements of 200,381 tons, according to the country's Sulphur Board. A total of 17,600 tons came from E.E.C. countries, 14,410 from Canada, 10,262 from the Peoples Republic of China and 32,730 from the United States. Domestic output was 122,535 metric tons. A total of 65,683 tons of sulphur was used for sulphuric acid production in 1965.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PRESS ADVERTISING

ELIDA, LTD., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1: Harmony range of hair colours. In *Woman, Woman's Own, Woman's Realm, Woman's Mirror, Petticoat and Honey*. From mid-March.



NEAT: Washable displaypiece offered by Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd, Welwyn Garden City.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, February 28

DONCASTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Technical College, Greyfriar's Road, Doncaster, 12 noon to 8 p.m. (Saturday to 4 p.m.) "Medicines—With Care" exhibition. Until March 5.

Tuesday, March 1

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, at 8 p.m. Mr. N. P. Mann (Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield) on "The History of the Development of Surgical Dressings" (refresher course).

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Owen Webb House, Gresham Road, Cambridge, at 8 p.m. Mr. C. Cudworth (curator, Pendlebury Library of Music, University of Cambridge) on "East Anglia" (illustrated) (ladies' night).

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Loughborough College of Technology, at 4.30 p.m. Dr. P. Sykes on "The Chemical Mode of Action of Vitamin B₁".

Daily Mail IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION, Olympia, London, W.14. Until March 28.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY, LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Bytom Street, Liverpool, 3, at 8 p.m. Miss W. Berkeley (superintendent, Liverpool Prescription Pricing Bureau) on "The Work and Problems of the Pricing Bureau."

FIFE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Ollerton hotel, Kircaldy, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. J. M. Cameron (a Home Office pathologist) on "Poisoning—Accident, Suicide or Murder?"

GLASGOW PHARMACY CLUB, R. A. Peacock & Sons, Ltd., tearoom, 28 Westminster Terrace, Glasgow, C.3, at 7.30 p.m. Whist drive.

OXFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Maternity lecture theatre, Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, at 8 p.m. Dr. F. J. A. Bateman (Pfizer Group) on "Flying Doctor of Australia."

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, CHelsea COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.15 p.m. Dr. C. S. Franklin (department of physiology and pharmacology, Chelsea College of Science and Technology) on "The Variation of Metabolic Pathways."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppell Street, London, W.C.1, at 5.30 p.m. Dr. R. R. A. Coombs on "The Cell Surface as Revealed by Immunological Studies."

Wednesday, March 2

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, at 1 p.m. Mr. K. S. Mullah on "Pacemakers."

BRADFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Connaught rooms, Bradford, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Oak lounge, Ship hotel, Duke Street, Reading, at 7.15 p.m. Dinner and dance.

WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION and WEST LONDON SECTION, BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Hammersmith Hospital, Du Cane Road, London, W.12, at 7 p.m., visit to pharmacy department; 8 p.m., refreshments; 8.30 p.m., Lecture theatre, Wolfson Institute, "Brains Trust." Panel comprises Dr. J. L. Hunt (Editor, *Prescribers' Journal*), Dr. W. M. Hollylock (Committee on Safety of Drugs), Dr. T. D. Whittet (deputy chief pharmacist, Ministry of Health), Mr. B. J. Thomas (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.).

Thursday, March 3

HULL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, New York hotel, Hull, at 7.30 p.m. Dinner and dance.

LEEDS BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Griffin hotel, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Reed (Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee) on "N.H.S. Topics."

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, Chemistry department, University College of North Wales, Bangor, at 5.30 p.m. Mr. E. Sherlock on

"The Role of the Chemist in the Agricultural Industry."

SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS, Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2, at 7.30 p.m. Lord Todd (professor of organic chemistry, University of Cambridge) on "The Changing Face of Organic Chemistry" (medal lecture).

WEST HAM ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACISTS, Napoleon suite, Café Royal, Regent Street, London, W.1, at 6.15 p.m. Dinner and dance.

Friday, March 4

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE and HULL BRANCHES, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Imperial hotel, Hull, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Ferguson (deputy secretary, N.P.U.) on "Planning for Prosperity." Also a discussion on the proposed amalgamation of the two branches.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS' SECOND CONFERENCE, Dunblane Hydro, Perthshire. Until March 6.

SQUARE ASSOCIATION and STUDENTS' UNION, SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Hyde Park hotel, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1, at 7 p.m. First annual ball.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Post-graduate Medical School of London, 150 Du Cane Road, London, W.12, at 4 p.m. Dr. G. Fearnley on "Fibrinolytic Drugs."

Advance Information

GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Bodington Hall, Leeds. Week-end school (fee, £7 7s.). Subject: "Pharmaceutical Aspects of Blood Chemistry." Further details from Mr. S. H. Chappell, Pharmacy Dept., Pinderfield General Hospital, Wakefield, Yorks.

Courses and Conferences

PESTICIDES GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, School of Pharmacy, University of London, Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1. Symposium on "Physico-chemical and Biophysical Factors Affecting the Activity of Pesticides." Further details from the Group Secretary, Dr. M. B. Green, Research Department, Mond Division, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., The Heath, Runcorn, Ches.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Bristol. Annual conference. April 14-16. Chemistry department, University of Bristol. Symposium on "Chemistry, Medicine and Nutrition." April 14-15. Fee for symposium: non-members, £4; members: included in conference fee (£2). Details should be obtained from the conference secretary, 30 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

WEED CONTROL CONFERENCE, Metropole hotel, Brighton, Sussex. November 21-24. Inquiries should be directed to the conference secretary, 140 Bensham Lane, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

Exhibitions and Fairs

KODAK, LTD., Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Exhibition of photographs by Franz Lazi, Stuttgart, Western Germany, taken on Ektacolor film and printed on Ektacolor paper. Daily during March (except Saturdays and Sundays) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

WILLS

MR. C. H. POWELL, M.P.S., 192 Bryntirion Road, Pontllw, Glam, left £13,771 (£13,706 net).

MR. W. RHODES, M.P.S., 16 Aspin Lane, Knaresborough, Yorks, left £2,262 (£2,187 net).

MRS. HELENA RUBINSTEIN, 625 Park Avenue, New York, United States, left estate in England valued at £16,970.

MR. H. SAWBRIDGE, M.P.S., 2 High Street, Haslemere, Surrey, left £10,740 (£6,370 net).

MR. R. SCOTT, M.P.S.N.I., By-ways, Viewfort Park, Upper Malone, Belfast, left personal estate in England and Northern Ireland valued at £6,307.

MR. W. SHIACH, M.P.S., 137 Courtlands Drive, Watford, Herts, left £15,133 (£13,013 net).

MR. E. SHUFFLEBOTTOM, M.P.S., 65 Holbrook Road, Cambridge, left £12,016 (£11,915 net).



CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

- STERIOD CREAM** contaminated with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. *Lancet*, February 12, p. 347.
- COSMETIC PREPARATIONS.** The dermatological testing of. *S.P.C.*, February, p. 123.
- SYNERGISM OF THREE ANTIMICROBIAL DRUGS.** *Nature*, February 12, p. 718.
- PENICILLAMINE.** Effect of, on schizophrenic patients. *Lancet*, February 12, p. 344.
- CHLOROQUINE:** Mode of Action. *Science*, January 21, p. 347.
- HUMAN EGGS.** Towards manipulation of. *New Scientist*, February 17, p. 397.
- CHEMISTRY WITH AN ELECTRON BEAM.** *New Scientist*, February 17, p. 414.
- VACCINATION AGAINST MEASLES:** a clinical trial of live measles vaccine given alone and live vaccine preceded by killed vaccine. *Brit. med. J.*, February 19, p. 441.
- SIREPTOKINASE.** Thrombolytic therapy with, using a standard dosage scheme. *Brit. med. J.*, February 19, p. 454.
- LONG-ACTING NITRATES** in angina pectoris. Exercise performance and electrocardiographic changes as indices of effect of. *Brit. med. J.*, February 19, p. 456.
- OSTROGENS.** Cutaneous hepatic porphyria and. *Brit. med. J.*, February 19, p. 461.
- BUSULPHAN.** Syndrome resembling Addison's disease following prolonged treatment with. *Brit. med. J.*, February 19, p. 463.
- ERGOTAMINE POISONING** in infants. Two cases of. *Brit. med. J.*, February 19, p. 466.
- HYPERBARIC OXYGEN** in the treatment of infections by aerobic microorganisms. *Lancet*, February 19, p. 392.
- MANNITOL.** Use of, in prolonged coma due to insulin overdose. *Lancet*, February 19, p. 402.
- POTENTIATION OF INSULIN HYPOGLYCAEMIA** by M.A.O.I. antidepressant drugs. *Lancet*, February 19, p. 407.
- EARLY FLUID THERAPY** in severely burned adults. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, January 24, p. 268.
- MEASLES VACCINATION** in the Canadian Arctic. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, January 31, p. 342.
- PHARMACOLOGY, TOXICITY, AND AMPHOTERICIN B.** *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, January 31, p. 371.
- DRUGS AND DRIVING.** *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, January 31, p. 376.
- FORMULATING AEROSOL HAIR SPRAYS.** *Soap and chem. Specialties*, January, p. 97.

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

POTENTIAL dangers in administering monoamine-oxidase inhibitors to depressed diabetics who are receiving insulin or sulphonylureas are reported by workers at Edinburgh University. They found that, in rabbits, insulin-induced hypoglycaemia is significantly potentiated and prolonged by the hydrazine derivatives mebanazine and phenelzine, and prolonged, though not potentiated, by the non-hydrazine drug tranlycypromine. Changes in glucose tolerance and insulin sensitivity following administration of monoamine-oxidase inhibitors have been reported previously. The authors say that when administration of the antidepressant was combined with that of an anti-diabetic, the latter would need to be reduced to counter the potentiating effect. In elderly, socially isolated diabetics who self-administer insulin, such a combination of drugs could provoke a lengthy and even fatal hypoglycaemic reaction (*Lancet*, February 19, p. 407).

To instruct the public in the dangers to children of preparations containing ergot is important, says a South Wales report on two cases of ergotamine poisoning. One fourteen-month-old boy who had swallowed twelve Cafergot tablets (each containing 1 mgm. of ergotamine tartrate and 100 mgm. of caffeine citrate) later died with cerebral oedema. In the second case a thirteen-month-old girl had been given fifty Bellergal tablets (each containing 20 mgm. of phenobarbitone, 0.3 mgm.

of ergotamine and 0.1 mgm. of belladonna) by a sibling. She recovered after peritoneal dialysis and forced (mannitol) diuresis, which is suggested by the authors as an effective treatment. (*B.M.J.*, February 19, p. 466.)

In the quantitative evaluation of anti-angina drugs exercise time lapse before the onset of pain during exercise (on a bicycle ergometer) has been found by Norwegian workers to be a better criterion than electrocardiographic changes. They compared two long-acting nitrate preparations (pentaerythritol tetranitrate and methylpropylpropandiolinitrate) and placebo tablets in eighteen patients with angina pectoris. An increase in time before onset of pain of 18 per cent, was observed after methylpropylpropandiolinitrate. Pentaerythritol tetranitrate had no significant effect. (*B.M.J.*, February 19, p. 456.)

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.

BANNER (CHEMIST), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £6,000. To acquire the business of pharmaceutical chemists carried on at Ferryhill as John F. H. Banner, Ltd., etc. Directors: Fred Harrison, M.P.S., Thomas Melrose, M.P.S., Clifford L. Robertshaw and Alan Miller, R.O.: 12 Darlington Road, Ferryhill, co. Durham.

WEALD PHARMACY (HAWHURST), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of selling agents to the pharmaceutical chemical trades, etc. Directors: Alan J. Smith, M.P.S., and Herbert T. Hoskins, M.P.S. R.O.: Highgate Hill, Hawhurst, Kent.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Anadin	3/90	7/141	3/90	5/68	2/70	2/60	3/90	2/60	4/120	1/30	3/90	4/51	—	—
Anne French cleansing milk	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	3/21	—	—
Aspro	2/14	4/28	4/28	4/28	3/21	4/28	4/28	3/21	—	4/28	5/35	—	—	4/28
Atrix	2/30	2/30	—	—	2/30	2/30	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bisodol	2/14	—	—	5/35	—	—	—	5/35	—	—	—	5/35	—	—
Buttercup syrup	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	3/45	—	—	—
Clinic shampoo	5/150	4/120	4/120	3/90	3/90	2/60	2/60	3/90	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	—	2/60
Dentu-Creme	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	—	1/30
Dippity-Do	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	—	—	—	—
Disprin	1/15	3/60	—	2/45	1/30	3/60	3/60	1/15	2/30	2/45	2/30	1/30	—	2/45
Gillette Super Silver blades	5/90	4/75	4/75	4/75	4/75	4/75	4/75	4/75	4/75	4/75	4/75	3/60	—	—
Hill's sore throat lozenges	—	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maybelline eye cosmetics...	1/30	1/30	3/90	—	3/90	—	—	—	1/30	3/90	—	—	—	—
Megezones	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia tablets...	4/60	3/45	3/45	3/45	2/30	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	—	4/60
Nulon	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	—	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	—	2/60
Rinestead pastilles	3/30	1/15	1/15	1/15	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	1/15	2/30	—	1/15	—	—
SR tooth-paste	1/30	—	3/90	2/60	4/120	2/60	1/30	2/60	—	2/60	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Steradent	—	2/60	2/60	—	1/30	3/90	—	2/60	1/30	3/90	1/30	—	—	1/30
Stera-fix	—	2/30	2/30	—	2/30	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tame creme rinse	4/74	5/75	4/97	4/60	4/60	—	4/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.C.P.	3/90	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	3/90	3/90	1/30	—	2/60
Wright's coal tar soap ...	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	—	—	—
Valderma balm	2/14	2/14	3/44	2/14	1/7	2/14	2/14	2/14	1/7	1/7	—	1/7	2/37	—

cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D QUARTERLY PRICE LIST FOR MARCH 1966

plex (67 Ashe)					
deodorant aerosol	43	1	10	9½	5 11
-Bi-San (451 F&J)					
adult's	49	3	12	4	6
child's	37	10	9	5½	5 0
es of Gardenia (150 Bourjois)					
cap bath (3) 9253	29	0	7	3	4 0
es of Lavender (150 Bourjois)					
cap bath (3) 9252	29	0	7	3	4 0
es of Roses (150 Bourjois)					
cap bath (3) 9250	29	0	7	3	4 0
es of Violets (150 Bourjois)					
cap bath (3) 9251	29	0	7	3	4 0
jois (150 Bourjois) existing entry					
jois (150 Bourjois)					
bath cubes, Wild Rose,					
Golden Fern	27	4	6	10	4
	(1 gross)		(1 gross)		
Cologne three star					
9333	51	4	12	10	7 6
emon hand cream					
9130	9	9	2	5	1 6
3672	17	10	4	6	2 9
ouge	117	11	5	2	10 9
having stick	6207	8	0	2	1 2
oaps					
eggs	9158	7	3	1	10 1
9258	36	0	9	0	5 0

	toilet	9135	3	4	10	5
		9236	4	8	1	7
		9235	18	0	4	2
	bath	9140	6	8	1	10
		9154	10	0	2	1
	ovals	9168	10	0	2	1
	lemon	9257	11	0	2	1
	mammoth	9104	19	6	4	2
	talcum Boudoir,	914				
	Rose, Golden Fern	19	6		4	2
	Cyclospasmol M (221 Camden)					
D	tablets 100mgm					
	Decaspray (837 MSD)					
D	aerosol 30gm					
	Delta-Cortelan (518 Glaxo)					
D	tablets 1mgm 500					
	Dentu-Creme (1178 Stafford)					
	large	22	4		5	3
	Dippity-do (1242 Toni)					
	hair setting gel regular					
	or extra holding	41	8		9	5
	Endocil (917 Organon)					
	treatment cream					
	tube 30gm	48	0	12	0	7
	jar	102	9	25	9	15
		12	10ea	3	2½ea	22
	I.C.I. (649 ICI)					
	louse and insect					
	powder	28lb	47	0ea	—	63

D	Marmola (451 F&J) tablets	26	10	6	8½	3	11
	Mezuran (649 ICI) tablets						
	Quickies (451 F&J) small	13	2	3	3½	1	11
	Sheldon (1577 AT) rubber gloves	44	0	4	4½	5	9
	Sulphamezathine (649 ICI)†s4B veterinary tablets 5cm	20	11	9ea	—	17	6

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

347 Dalmas=Dalmas, Ltd., Greenfield Factory, Steele Lane, Chorley, Lancs. Chorley 4251.
989 Polaroid=Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd., Rosanne House, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Welwyn Garden 23331.
1215 T & OE=Technical & Optical Equipment (London), Ltd., 15 Praed Street, London, W.1. Ambassador 3181.
1575 Ilon=Ilon Laboratories, Lorne Street, Hamilton, Lanarks. Hamilton 24310.
1577 AT=Adam, Tucker & Co., Ltd., 134 Fulham Road, London, S.W.10. Fremantle 9980.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

ands (1227 THP)						
disinfectant	trial	8	6	—	—	11
	medium	15	6	—	—	1
	giant	21	0	—	—	2
	gall	13	0ea	—	—	16
oil roll		33	0	—	—	1
	(3 doz.)					2
irile (117 BPL)						
aerosol		17	8ea	4	5ea	30
acri (1576 P de 5)						11
au de toilette						
	100cc	20	0ea	5	0ea	40
perfume	3.5cc	10	0ea	2	6ea	20
	9cc	20	0ea	5	0ea	40
	12cc	26	0ea	6	6ea	52
	14cc	31	6ea	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ea	63
	28cc	52	6ea	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ea	105
bre Solaire (525 Golden)						
il aerosol		86	0	21	6	12
mousse aerosol		86	0	21	6	12
drews (976 P5&T)						
iver salt	4oz	18	9	4	5	2
	8oz	32	3	7	8	4
	10oz	40	7	9	8	5
diabetic	8oz	34	5	8	2	4
g-Kamnia (1178 Stafford) tablets						
ga Roma (342 CWLDD)						
hower spray adaptor	—	—	—	—	—	63
amis (425 ELC)						0
after shave	4oz	—	—	—	—	27
	6oz	—	—	—	—	37
	8oz	—	—	—	—	47
after shave cream						
	1oz	—	—	—	—	29
emulsion	2oz	—	—	—	—	29
all weather hand cream						
tube	—	—	—	—	—	27
Ambassador						45
astringent	6oz	—	—	—	—	27
Cologne	4oz	—	—	—	—	52
	8oz	—	—	—	—	84
deodorant roll-on						
	2oz	—	—	—	—	14
spray	2oz	—	—	—	—	17
stick	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	—	—	—	—	21
talc spray	6oz	—	—	—	—	30

eye pads	30	0
friction lotion 6oz	27	6
hair groom spray		
6oz	21	0
hair stay 4oz	19	6
Mark Out 1½oz	27	6
pick-up mask 1oz	42	0
shampoo-on-a-rope	27	6
shaving foam 6oz	17	6
soap bath	17	6
(3)	50	6
special shave formula		
6oz	29	6

A	Croskell's (306 GC)								
	yellow mixture 6oz	17	3	4	4	2	6		
	16oz	34	0	8	6	5	0		
A	Delrosa (976 P58T)								
	rose-hip syrup	12oz	42	0	—	—	—	4	8
A	Dento (219 Calvert)								
	large	21	4	5	4	—	—	2	10
D	Dinky (810 Maw) see under Maws								
C	Diocalm (104 BP)†								
	bottle	42	10	9	11	—	—	5	6
•	Framyspray (1530 Fisons) T5								
	aerosol 110gm	29	6ea	—	—	—	—	44	3
A	Frooty (127 Bioglan)								
	tablets	100	24	0	—	—	—	3	0
		1000	192	0	—	—	—	24	0
C	Germolene (104 BP)								
	tin	19	6	4	6	—	—	2	6
C	Glucophage (1077 Rona)†s4B								
	tablets 500mgm	50	14	0ea	—	—	—	18	6
		500	125	0ea	—	—	—	—	—
		1000	230	0ea	—	—	—	—	—
	Goya (532 Goya)								
	Cedar Wood								
•	talcum	48	2	11	9	—	—	7	0
•	Guardsman (1136 Silber)								
	cine projectors								
	Standard 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	639	6
	Super 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	659	6
	Halex (560 Halex)								
	hairbrush gents								
A	3-piece set D453	41	3	10	4	—	—	6	11
A	hairbrush ladies								
	Radial brush/comb								
	D314	35	6	8	10	—	—	5	11
D	D376, E 690	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Halina (1136 Silber)								
	camera								
•	Paulette electric	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	6
	case	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	6
I	Healthy (1227 THP)								
	disinfectant lavender	18	6	—	—	—	—	2	0
	pine	18	6	—	—	—	—	2	0
	Homoecea (812 M&PP)								
D	Exaino								
D	Hippacea								

A = Price advanced
R = Price reduced
● = New entry
D = Delete
C = Correction
I = Insert

A	Askit (69 Askit)								
	powders	6	12	6	3	1		1	9
	trade box	70	11	8ea	2	11ea			3
	tablets	20	12	6	3	1		1	9
			14	0	3	6			7
			(3 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.)		(3 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.)				
D	powders 28								
	Aureocort (746 Lederle) T5								
•	ointment 250gm	203	0ea					304	6
I	Betox (978 PYP)								
	extract	3oz	14	5				1	6
		8oz	33	7				3	6
		1lb	57	7				6	0
R	Cellucon (830 Medo)								
	tablets	100	54	0				6	9
		250	9	6ea				14	3
	Chloretone (938 PD)								
D	with aconite and iodine			2oz					
•	Clean-O-Matic (551 GI)								
	electric toothbrush								
	battery model	50	7ea	11	9ea			84	0
	rechargeable model	86	0ea	20	0ea			139	6

when prescriptions call for INSULINS, supply

WELLCOME brand

● SOLUBLE ● LENTE ● PROTAMINE ZINC ● GLOBIN

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (*The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.*) LONDON



D	Hormofemin (830 Medo)					2.5mgm 100 30 0ea — 45 0				R	Pipanol (97 Bayer)†s4B			
	tablets 500 and 1000					500 130 0ea — 195 0					tablets 2mgm 100 6 10ea —			
●	I.C.I. (649 ICI)					5mgm 100 40 0ea — 60 0					5mgm 100 13 8ea —			
	rapid udder/mastitis					500 170 0ea — 255 0					1000 113 4ea —			
	test reagent kit 16 6ea — 22 0				●	enanthate ampoules 1mil								
	refill 500mils 15 0ea — 20 0					S 15 0ea 3 9ea 26 3				C	Pro-Gen (2 Abbott)†			
	½gall 42 0ea — 56 0				●	vial 25mgm/mil					premix 5lb 18 1ea 4 6½ea			
						10mils 120 0ea 30 0ea 210 0					10×5lb 165 0 43 3			
A	Iso-Rapid (16 Agfa)				D	Monogram (857 ME) existing entry					sodium sachets			
	camera "C" outfit — — 159 6				I	Monogram (857 ME)					6×1oz 34 3' 8 7			
	Jaap's (660 Jaap)					electric overblankets				A	Retzoderme (867 Du M)			
	health salts 16 6 4 1½ 2 2					Countess single — — 252 0					34 6ea 10 0ea			
	24 0 6 0 3 2					double — — 294 0				D	Robinade (285 Colman)			
						Empress single — — 315 0				I	So Soft (1227 THP)			
	Lentheric (753 Lentheric)					dual — — 336 0					tissues large 27 0			
	lipstick Soft Focus — — 6 3					Empress dual — — 399 0					(3 doz.)			
	presentation case — — 9 9					Peeress single — — 210 0					economy 49 6			
D	Magic Moments (1227 THP) existing entry					dual — — 252 0					(2 doz.)			
I	Magic Moments (1227 THP)					double — — 294 0					toilet flats			
	hair spray aerosol 37 8 9 6 4 11					underblanket					(3 doz.)			
	shampoo cream					60 × 32in GU24 — — 156 6					rolls twin			
	sachet 10 0 2 6 4					60 × 48in GU25 — — 196 6					(1½ doz.)			
	(4 doz.)				●	Nappi-Rolls (810 Maw)				D	Sotradecol (802 MS) existing entry			
	liquid sachet 10 0 2 6 4					355.01 17 0 — 1 10				I	Sotradecol (802 MS)			
	2oz 11 4 2 10 1 6				D	old pack 355.00				R	3% vial 10mils 17 0ea 4 3ea			
	medicated sachet 10 0 2 6 4				C	Octaflex (1305 VB)					Spray 'N Stay (256 CPL)			
	2oz 11 4 2 10 1 6					aerosols 100mils					hairspray aerosol			
						500mils					175gm 40 0 10 0			
	Maws (810 Maw)				●	Oncovin (413 Lilly)					300gm 69 2 17 3½			
	baby feeders					ampoules 1mgm 1 70 0ea — —				A	Thawpitt (1221 Thawpitt)			
C	dinky polythene				●	Orwo-Color (1136 Silber)					naphthalene moth balls			
	360.02 22 0 — 2 9					negative films NC16					13 6 —			
D	360.01					roll 127, 120 — — 6 6				A	Valpeda (343 DH)			
D	Max (855 Mondart) existing entry					miniature 20exp. 135 — — 7 9					foot balm 25 2 —			
I	Max (1227 THP)					Paterson (637 Hunter)					Veet (343 DH)			
	aerosols				●	Acutol developer					odourless large 28 4 7 1			
	air freshener 8oz 31 6 — 3 6					20oz — — 10 6								
	fly killer 8oz 33 9 — 3 9				R	Pavacol (1305 WB)†DDI								
					A	100mils 28 0 7 0 4 1								
●	Max Factor (813 MF)					500mils 11 2ea — 16 9								
	manicure oil 26 0 6 2 3 9					2000mils 43 4ea — 65 0								
C	Medocodene (830 Medo)†DDI				R	diabetic 100mils 28 0 7 0 4 1								
	tablets 100 9 8ea — 14 6				A	500mils 11 2ea — 16 9								
A	Milk of Magnesia (976 PS&T)					2000mils 43 4ea — 65 0								
	liquid 4oz 17 8 4 2 2 4				A	Phul-Nana (544 Grossmith)								
	tablets handy 15 11 3 9 2 1					face powder 0312B 6 6 1 7½ 1 0								
	standard 32 5 7 9 4 3					foundation cream								
A	Mil-Par (976 PS&T)					320 9 0 2 3 1 6								
	4oz 18 5 4 5 2 5					lipstick 323 9 0 2 3 1 6								
	8oz 32 5 7 9 4 3					perfume carded								
	16oz 50 3 12 0 6 7					315A 10 0 2 6 1 7								
						315D 16 6 4 1½ 2 6								
	Mini Bisks (1530 Fisons)					315E 24 3 6 1 3 6								
●	lemon puffs 44 6 — 4 9					cartoned 314 44 0 11 0 6 3								
R	Moditen (1176 Squibb)†s4B				D	rouge compact 324 9 0 2 3 1 6								
	elixir 60mils 7 9ea — 11 7½					perfume 315&316								
●	1 litre 60 0ea — 90 0				D	Pinestol (812 M & PP) shampoo								
	tablets 1mgm 25 6 9ea — 10 1½													
	100 24 0ea — 36 0													
R	500 105 0ea — 157 6													

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

342 CWLD=C. W. L. Developments, Ltd., Mortimer, near Reading, Berks.

425 ELC=Estee Lauder Cosmetics, Ltd., 18 Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 9271.

551 GI=Gulton Industries (Britain), Ltd., 135 House, 132 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1.

667 JCL=Japanese Cameras, Ltd., 50 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

785 Mondart=Mondart, Ltd., 2 Aintree Road, Farnborough, Hants.

857 ME=Monogram Electric, Ltd., Gatwick Airport, Surrey.

980 Photopia=Photopia, Ltd., Hempstead Lane, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

1565 P. Plus=Paul Plus, Ltd., 29 King Street, Newcastle, Newcastle 65136.

1576 P de S=Parfums de Soisel (U.K.), Ltd., 14 Passage, London, E.1. Bishopsgate 1462.

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667 JCL=Japanese Cameras, Ltd., 50 Pi Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. Stoke-on-Tren
855 Mondart=Mondart, Ltd., 2 Aintree Road, F Middlesex. Perivale 4204.
857 ME=Monogram Electric, Ltd., Gatwick Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex. Crawley 26261.
980 Photopia=Photopia, Ltd., Hempstalls Lane castle, Staffs. Newcastle 65131.
1565 P. Plus=Paul Plus, Ltd., 29 King Street, Ne Staffs. Newcastle 65136.
1576 P de S=Parfums de Soisel (U.K.), Ltd., 1 A Passage, London, E.1. Bishopsgate 1462.